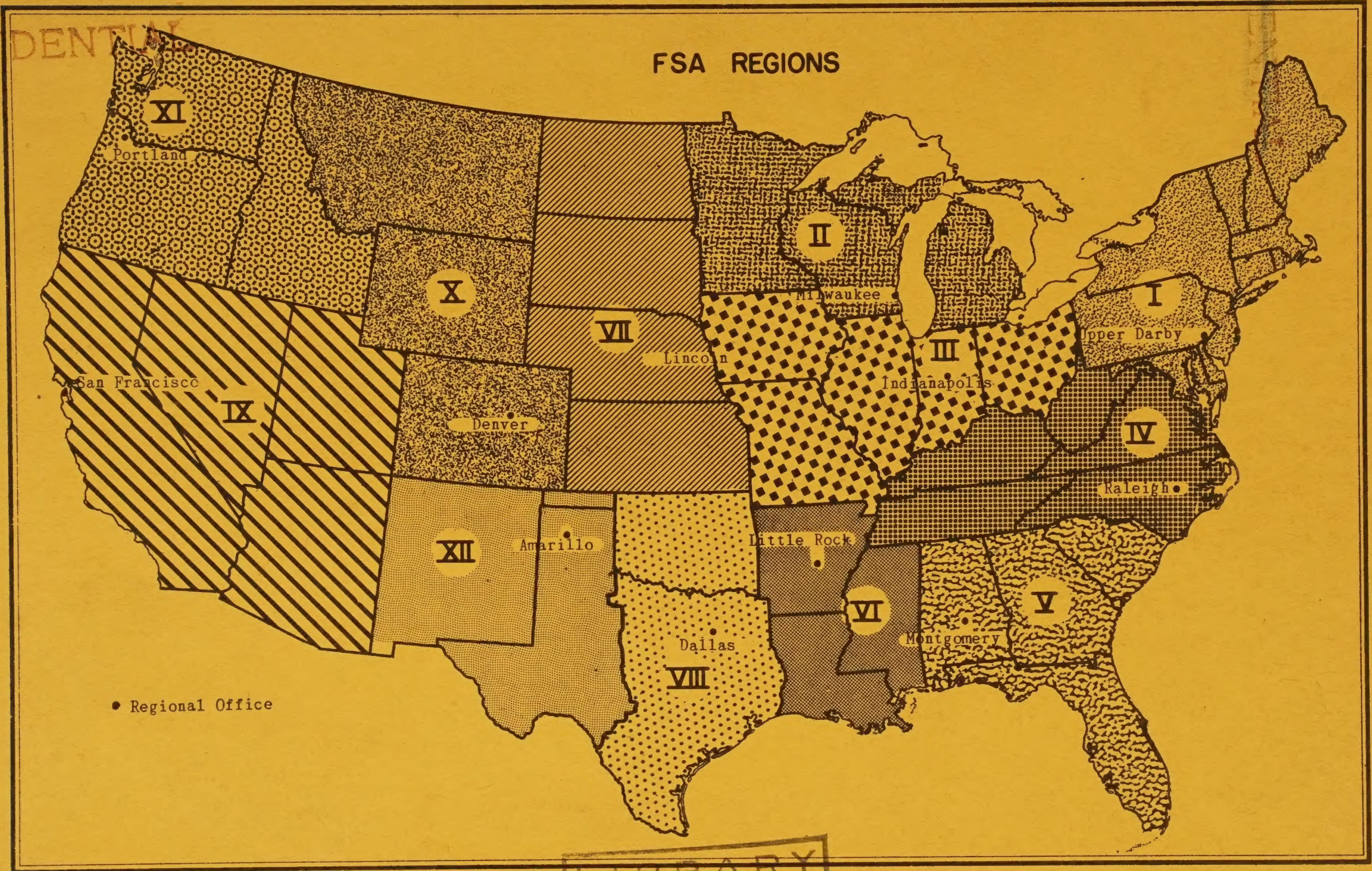
A HANDBOOK ON THE FSA AGRICULTURAL AREAS.



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Program and Reports Division

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this handbook is to present a brief picture of the new FSA area program.

In the summer of 1942, the Farm Security Administration developed and inaugurated the agricultural area technique as a foundation for program analysis, planning, and execution. Earlier considerable preliminary work was done in the national office in examining and testing various area approaches. Then, regional personnel delineated the major agricultural areas of the Nation. Next, facts were assembled and analyzed by these new areas as a basis for isolating major problems. Finally, steps were outlined for attacking these problems and a definite FSA program was designed for each area, including budget preparation (allocation of personnel and funds).

These area programs and budgets were reviewed at a series of regional conferences in July 1942. This was a good beginning, but there was an agreement that the fullest development required a continued assembly and analysis of facts about the resources, people, and problems of each area, along with analysis of the progress of the FSA program itself. Several regions have already moved ahead, and this handbook is intended to be a step in the same direction. The material is organized as follows:

1. A discussion of the "Area Approach" under these heads:
   a. The basic idea.
   b. Why the area approach is used.
   c. How the areas were delineated.
   d. The role of the area specialist.
   e. FSA's unique use of areas.
2. A map of the Nation showing the Major Agricultural Areas.
3. A map of the Nation showing the Operating Areas, i.e., the territories covered by area specialists.
4. A set of facts for each of the 12 FSA regions including:
   a. Regional maps:
      (1) The agricultural areas, numbered I, II, III, etc., are differentiated by crosshatching.
      (2) The FSA districts, numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., are bounded by dotted lines.
   b. A brief description of the agricultural resources, of the type of farming, and of the basic problems of each area. (In most regional offices, FSA personnel have developed fairly complete area-by-area statements on agricultural resources, type of farming, basic problems facing low-income farmers, long-run adjustments required, and a specific FSA action program for 1943.)
   c. Five area statistical tables:

      Table 1. Farm Resources, Production, Tenancy, and Work off Farm from 1940 Census.
      Compiled from the 1940 U. S. Census by regional personnel for the July regional budget conferences with some adjustments made later for changes in area boundaries.

      Table 2. Tenure Status of Active Standard RR Borrowers, 1941.
      Data in Tables 2, 3, and 4 were taken from the 1941 RR Family Progress Report and were summarized in the Cincinnati Office.

      Table 3. Resources, Income, and Family Living on Active Standard RR Farms, 1941.

      Table 4. Major Sources of Income on Active Standard RR Farms, 1941.

      Table 5. FSA Caseload as of April 30, 1942.
      Assembled by regional personnel for the July regional budget conferences with some adjustments later for changes in area boundaries.

THE AREA APPROACH

The Basic Idea. Everyone knows as a practical fact that farm people of a given area are not faced with just one problem at a time, but with many, and that these folks must deal with a whole nest of difficulties in a well-rounded way. To improve their living, they have to improve their farming practices, reorganize their farming enterprises, enlarge their unit, secure a better market, or improve the family's health.

The "one-subject" specialist can look at just one thing, such as soil, health, type-of-farming, or markets. But the farm people engaged in living must take account of their whole situation--their resources, their problems, their institutions, their basic values. Differences in these whole situations from one part of the country to another give rise to well defined geographical areas which are relatively homogeneous with respect to physical, economic, and social characteristics. Physical characteristics include such things as types of soil, rainfall, and land slopes. Economic traits cover such matters as size and type of farms, type of power and machinery, farm production, markets, roads, and non-farm employment opportunities. Examples of social characteristics are race, birth rate, size and composition of families, age, and education.

In order to live, people must take a general view of things within areas which they can comprehend; the most objective action programs must also bear the shape and depth of this wide outlook. To do this the FSA area approach has been designed. This approach is simply a means of a more intelligent conception of those factors constituting the common problems of an area so as to see more clearly the related things which must be done and to do them in a more efficient and acceptable manner.

Why the Area Approach is Used. With all basic problems, whether related to inadequate family living, unavailability of community services, inadequate farm resources, or ineffective utilization of labor, the Why, the What, and the How of their solution vary greatly from one area to another. For this reason, the area approach facilitates meaningful analysis, planning and execution.

1. Analysis. A more accurate analysis and description of the factors constituting actual problems are possible when the farm plant is laid out in areas having similar physical, economic, and social characteristics.

States generally are regarded as too large for this purpose. Usually, the variation from one part of a state to another is greater than the variation from state to state. At the other extreme, confining the analysis to counties is too tedious and costly. The area is fairly homogeneous with respect to resources, people, and problems, and is also large enough to facilitate efficient statistical operations.

As these facts and analyses accumulate, area by area, over a period of years, we should come to have a more basic understanding of rural America - both as to the whole and most certainly as to its parts.

2. Planning. By insuring more accurate descriptions and analyses of problems by areas of homogeneous characteristics, the area approach makes possible planning and constructing programs which head straight into actual needs and problems. Some areas require some kinds of help; others require something different. If tenure instability and inadequate units are the most serious problems in this area, then these problems should have first priority. FSA resources, loans and grant funds, personnel and travel allowances can then be

allocated, area by area, in amounts required to solve the most serious problems. In short, the "Area Approach" will help us to put first things first in our program building.

Furthermore, the area approach can utilize more fully the practical and good sense of local people as well as the sound judgment of county and district supervisors, county advisory committees and representatives of local action agencies. The Department's experience is abundant with evidence that local folks can and will contribute to realistic program planning. The area approach is a sort of mechanism that can utilize the everyday wisdom of people and thus gradually build a program that fits local situations and avoids criticisms so often justly made of programs planned for the Nation or large regions and then applied uniformly in or to diverse areas.

3. Execution. A realistic program, planned area by area, makes possible much more effective administrative follow-through. For example, personnel selection, procedural development, personnel routing to field offices, and most important of all, coordination of the various phases of the program can be related to areas within which resources, people and problems are similar.

Furthermore, applying the program area by area is the key to administrative coordination, which, incidentally, is simply putting first things first at the doing level, e.g., keeping the tenure improvement specialist out of the county when it is time to concentrate on cooperative activities or vice versa. These coordinating decisions can best be made by one who has first-hand knowledge and understanding of the area and who also has first-hand experience with the program plan developed for the area. Part of the task of the new "Area Specialists" is to get this job done.

How the Agricultural Areas Were Delineated. There were several steps in this job. First, much preliminary work was done in the National FSA office during the fall and winter of 1941-42. This included reviewing many reports of work done previously in area and regional delineation.

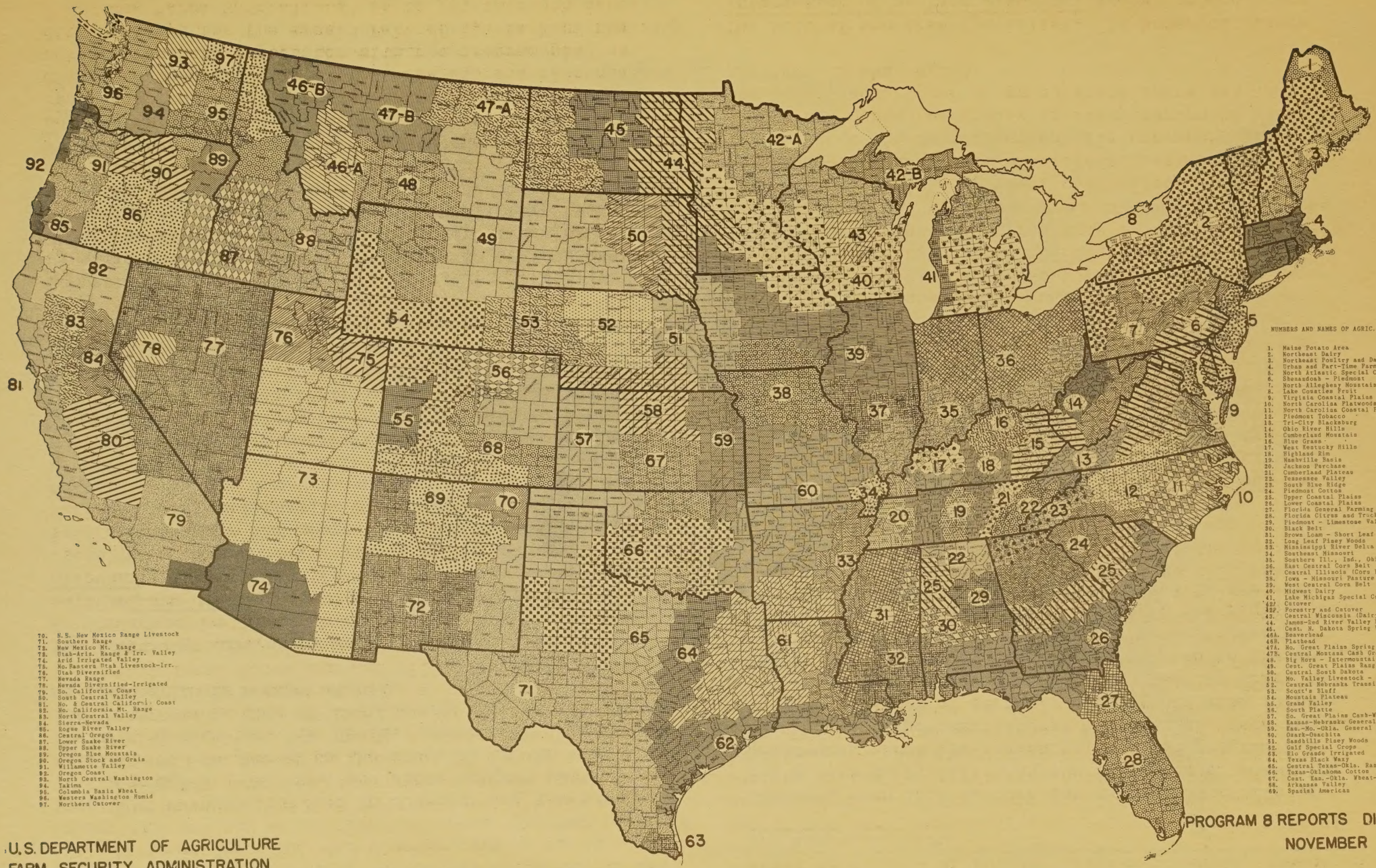
One of the most frequently used reports was the work of A. R. Mangus and other members of the Rural Surveys Section of the Works Progress Administration conducted in 1939. This analysis broke down the Nation into more than 200 rural-farm sub-areas. Mangus took into consideration variations in soil, type of farming, and a great variety of social and cultural factors, such as standard of living, tenancy, birth rate, and race, and such economic facts as income and land values. In the standard-of-living index were included the average value of the farm dwelling and the percent of the families having such measurements of well-being as telephones, radios, electric lights, running water in the house, and automobiles.

Another important source of material on areas was the type-of-farming reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the land grant colleges. These type-of-farming areas were generally delineated on the basis of statistical data from the 1930 Census on such factors as acreages, and amounts of crops grown, size of farm, work off farm, and kinds and production of livestock.

Third, FSA personnel in several regional offices had delineated agricultural areas for administrative use. These various sets of area delineations were blended together on a map to form new areas. The combined maps was then sent out to the regional offices for the ideas and criticism of the regional specialists. Here the experience and knowledge of field people were brought to bear upon the data of scientific research, and a number of changes were made in every region to bring the area lines closer to an accurate appraisal of the problems in the region.

The Role of the Area Specialist. In order to insure integration of program planning, execution and coordination in the new area program a new position of Area Specialist was established. These key men are, or must become, thoroughly familiar with the area and its needs. The area specialist is responsible for

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN THE U.S.



NUMBERS AND NAMES OF AGRIC. AREAS

1. Maine Potato Area
2. Northeast Dairy
3. Northeast Poultry and Dairy
4. Urban and Part-Time Farming
5. North Atlantic Special Crops
6. Shenandoah - Piedmont
7. North Allegheny Mountain
8. Lake Counties Fruit
9. Virginia Coastal Plains
10. North Carolina Flatwoods
11. North Carolina Coastal Plains
12. Piedmont Tobacco
13. Tri-City Blacksburg
14. Ohio River Hills
15. Cumberland Mountain
16. Blue Grass
17. West Kentucky Hills
18. Highland Rim
19. Nashville Basin
20. Jackson Purchase
21. Cumberland Plateau
22. Tennessee Valley
23. South Blue Ridge
24. Piedmont Cotton
25. Upper Coastal Plains
26. Lower Coastal Plains
27. Florida General Farming
28. Florida Citrus and Truck
29. Piedmont - Limestone Valley
30. Black Belt
31. Brown Loam - Short Leaf Pine
32. Long Leaf Piney Woods
33. Mississippi River Delta
34. Southeast Missouri
35. Southern Ill., Ind., Ohio
36. East Central Corn Belt
37. Central Illinois (Corn Belt)
38. Iowa - Missouri Pasture
39. West Central Corn Belt
40. Midwest Dairy
41. Lake Michigan Special Crops
42. Cutover
42A. Forestry and Cutover
43. Central Wisconsin (Dairy)
44. James-Red River Valley Wheat
45. Cent. N. Dakota Spring Wheat
46A. Beaverhead
46B. Flathead
47A. No. Great Plains Spring Wheat
47B. Central Montana Cash Grain
48. Big Horn - Intermountain
49. Cent. Great Plains Range-Wheat
50. Central South Dakota
51. No. Valley Livestock - Grain
52. Central Nebraska Transition
53. Scott's Bluff
54. Mountain Plateau
55. Grand Valley
56. South Platte
57. So. Great Plains Cash-Wheat
58. Kansas-Nebraska General Farming
59. Kan.-Mo.-Okla. General Farming
60. Ozark-Ouachita
61. Sandhills Piney Woods
62. Gulf Special Crops
63. Rio Grande Irrigated
64. Texas Black Waxy
65. Central Texas-Okla. Range
66. Texas-Oklahoma Cotton
67. Cent. Kan.-Okla. Wheat-Livestock
68. Arkansas Valley
69. Spanish American
70. N.W. New Mexico Range Livestock
71. Southern Range
72. New Mexico Mt. Range
73. Utah-Ariz. Range & Irr. Valley
74. Arid Irrigated Valley
75. No. Eastern Utah Livestock-Irr.
76. Utah Diversified
77. Nevada Range
78. Nevada Diversified-Irrigated
79. So. California Coast
80. South Central Valley
81. No. & Central California Coast
82. No. California Mt. Range
83. North Central Valley
84. Sierra-Nevada
85. Rogue River Valley
86. Central Oregon
87. Lower Snake River
88. Upper Snake River
89. Oregon Blue Mountain
90. Oregon Stock and Grain
91. Willamette Valley
92. Oregon Coast
93. North Central Washington
94. Yakima
95. Columbia Basin Wheat
96. Western Washington Humid
97. Northern Cutover

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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developing a realistic FSA program for his area. This involves inventorying the available resources, analyzing area problems, interpreting techniques available in the FSA and other programs, and finally developing an integrated program which fits the area. Further he has important responsibilities in coordinating the execution of the program. Regional and state subject matter specialists are geared to the counties in the area through the area specialist. He decides whether an X or Y specialist is needed in this or that county this week-- or if no specialist is needed at all.

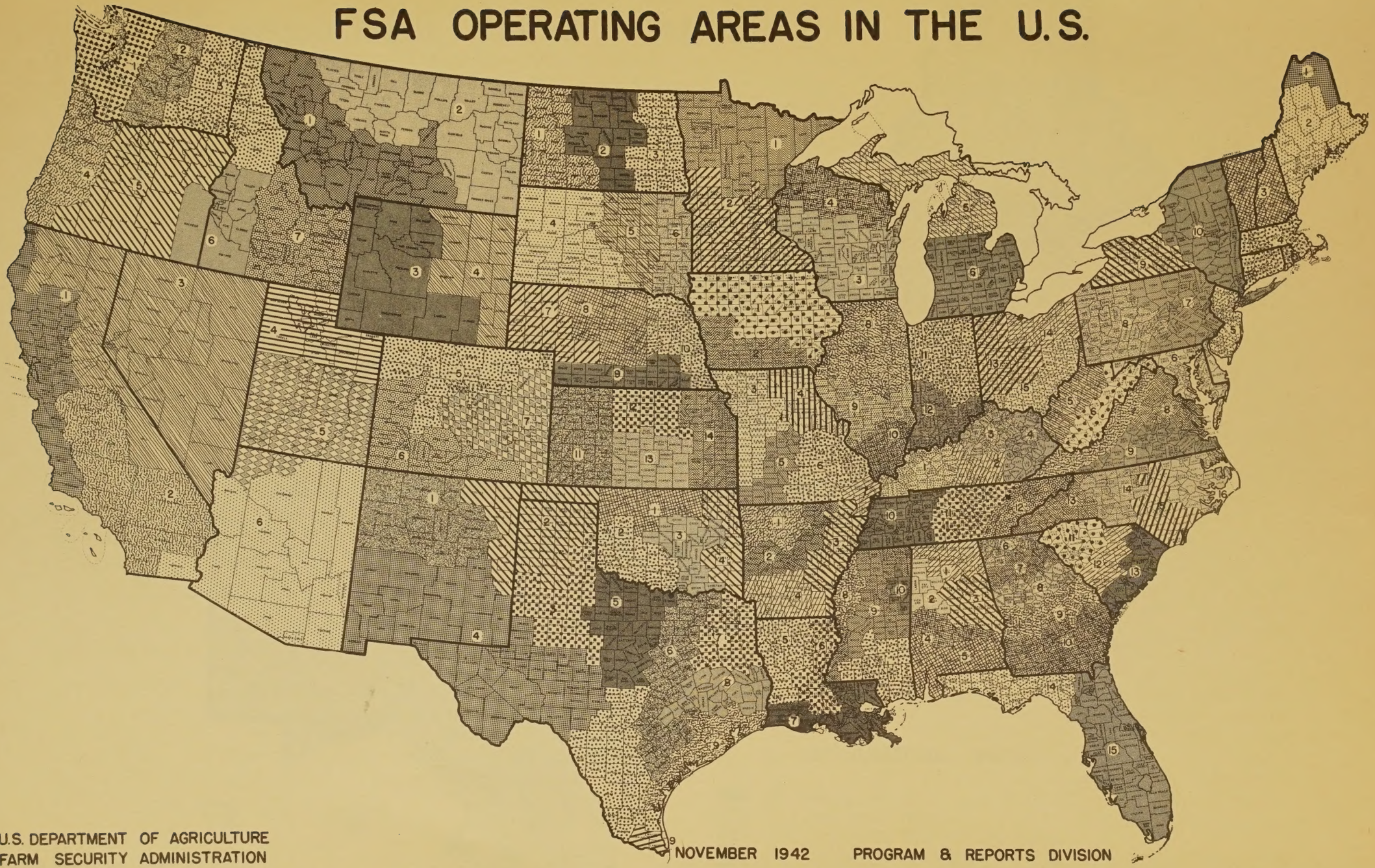
The territory covered by each area specialist is known as the operating area, as distinguished from the agricultural (or type of problem) area which we have been discussing. Generally these operating areas approximate closely the agricultural area, but administrative problems such as size and shape of area and road conditions influenced the delineation of the operating areas. A comparison of the two U.S. maps at the front of this report will show the relationship between the FSA Operating Areas and the Agricultural Areas. It should be pointed out that the original agricultural areas are the basis for program planning and budgeting. If an operating area covers parts of two agricultural areas, the area specialist carries out his program development and budgeting for each of the agricultural areas.

The actual administration of the program is carried out by districts which include from four to eight counties. Though constructed mainly on the basis of administrative feasibility, districts are established, where practical, to coincide with sub-area lines.

FSA's Unique Use of Areas. As everyone knows there is nothing new in the area concept as such. As already stated, for descriptive purposes the country has been divided into areas before on the basis of selected characteristics. Therefore in setting up a somewhat different system of agricultural areas, the Farm Security Administration is doing nothing new in principle. But there is something new in actually using such areas as a basis of sounder program planning, execution, and administration.

However, even this is more the natural outgrowth of FSA's past daily life than the invention of something brand-new. From the beginning, the FSA program has been planned and administered by regions. Each region includes a group of states, well defined with respect to resources, people and problems. Year by year, the FSA program has become more fully adapted to the special problems of each region. Thus the present gearing of the program to smaller areas within the regions is but the outgrowth of a persistent trend in our past practice.

FSA OPERATING AREAS IN THE U.S.



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FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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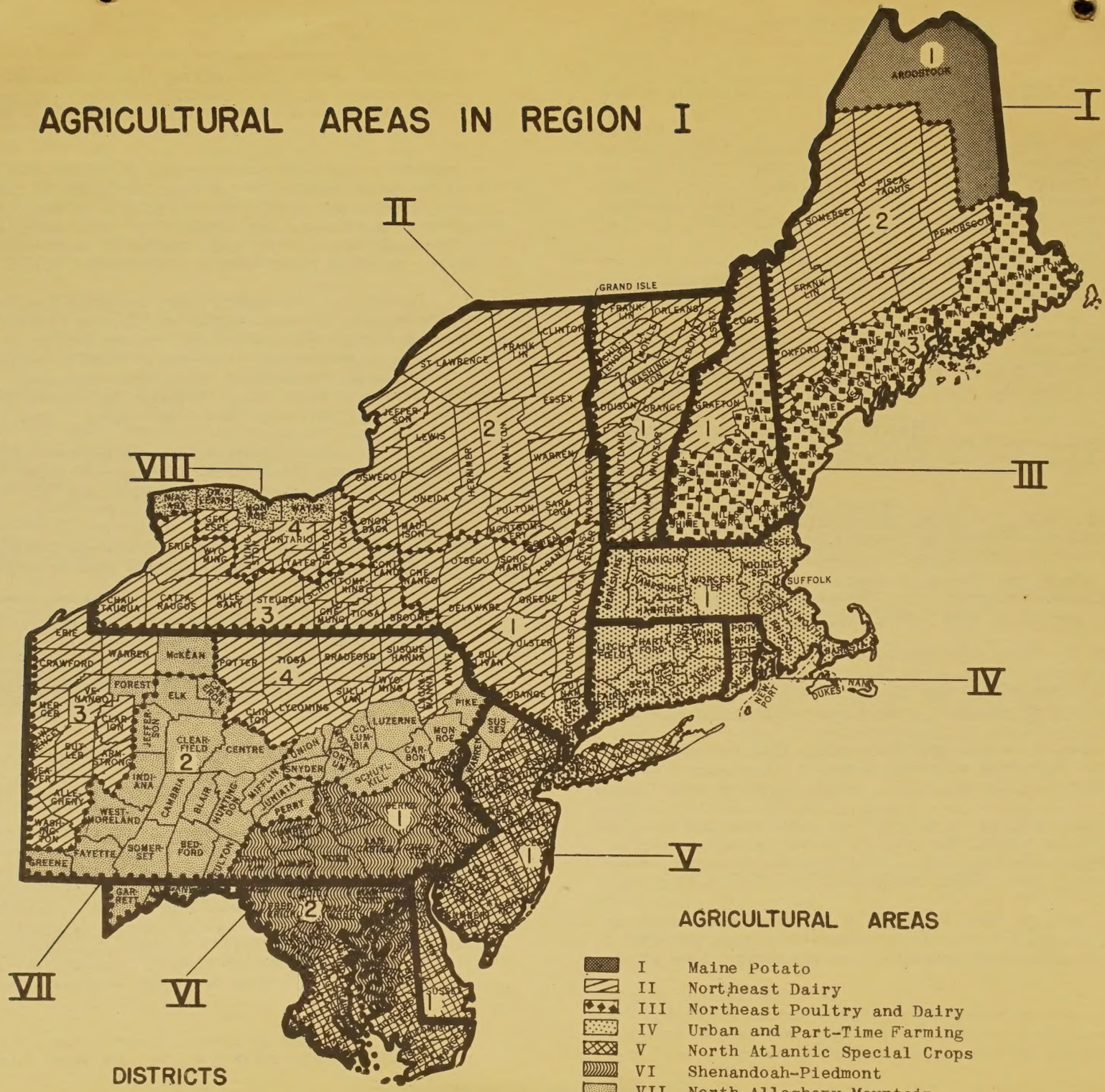
AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION I



THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION I

I Maine Potato. Only large area in New England where a single cash crop(potatoes)accounts for about ninety percent of the total cash farm income.

Farm - Acreage, adequate to small -- much land unsuited to potatoes. Lay-out in north area very inefficient. Serious erosion. Inadequate woodlots. In north, poor animal housing; in central, buildings unadapted to diversification. Land values inflated. Purchase contracts vicious. Relatively high and increasing tenancy. Land heavily overmortgaged. Taxes ranging to 130 mills. Serious accumulation of mortgage and tax delinquencies. Credit for potatoes only -- lack of equipment, livestock, and soil building resulting in excessive credit charges and serious accumulation of operating debts. Hired labor in autumn - unused family labor in winter.

Home - In north, houses too small, cold, shacklike; equipment and furnishings inadequate, clean but bare. Sanitation facilities poor. Storage inadequate. Food planning needs emphasis. Clothing a serious problem because of cold.

People - Lack sense of responsibility for situation, "gambler" attitude -- used to special (church) leadership -- weak in local lay leadership. French speaking people. Nutritional and allied disease problems shown in FSA survey. Medical and dental profession inclined to give service on basis of financial status of family. Aroostook Medical Society antagonistic to FSA program.

Markets - Markets affected by poor quality product. Transporation costs exorbitant. No satisfactory outlets for potatoes, meat, eggs, dairy products and wool.

II North-East Dairy. The most intensive dairy section in Region -- 54% of income obtained from dairy products, compared to 33% for the Northeast region. Alternative opportunities relatively limited.

Farm - Limited tillable land. Pasture depleted, plow land fair to low in fertility, buildings and houses depreciating, farms being abandoned rapidly. Poor quality woodlots. Ownership of woodlots not properly distributed, particularly in the north-east part of the area. Impossible to secure adequate real estate credit on poor farms. Tax situation generally serious. Inadequate credit for liming, seeding, improving pastures, raising replacements, feed, maintaining buildings and improving herds.

Home - Houses cold, bleak and sub-standard in many parts of north - often oversize, cold and deteriorating in central part of area - badly sub-standard in many parts of southern area. In southern New York and northern Pennsylvania much work to be done on nutrition, subsistence and raising level of living, also management of money and the conflict between urban and farm life are factors. Fuel shortage in southern part of area will be a problem this year.

People - Many parts have mixed nationalities. Sixth grade education. Losing early American skills. Static attitudes. Lack of general knowledge in area of existence of poverty. Neighborhood centers practically disappeared. Economic competition for medical services with urban groups. Adequate medical equipment and services not always available. Water supplies often contaminated. Poor understanding of FSA objectives by medical profession.

Market - Collection and transportation of products fair; duplication of processing facilities; health department regulations troublesome; lack of cooperative coordination and distributor outlets.

III North-East Poultry and Dairy Farms. Much higher percentage of farms in poultry business than in the North-East Dairy Area. Farms are smaller, higher amount of off-farm employment, and greater percentage of farms producing less than $600 worth of farm products.

Farm - Acreage small. Urban real estate values rather than agricultural values predominant. Purchase contracts generally inequitable. No adequate farm mortgage credit available because of uneconomic units.

Home - Farm houses deteriorating. Equipment lacking or in poor condition. Food production, preservation and use, inadequate. Sanitation often poor. Clothing provision often below minimum essentials. Use of purchased fuel and electrification base rate brings up operating costs.

People - Adults 6th and 7th grade. Many "misfits." Poor money management. Old skills practically lost. Poultry enterprise and urban influence tends to urban pattern of living, some areas. Neighborhoods tending to less group activity. Little leadership. No rural sanitation standards in New Hampshire. Osteopathic, chiropractic and healing cults active to detriment of clients. Coastal areas present health problems, due to type of economy.

Markets - Variation in grade and quality of products, lack of orderly marketing and the absence of farmer controlled outlets; inability of consumer to buy at roadside markets.

IV Urban Part-Time Area. This is the area most influenced by proximity to urban centers -- maintaining the highest standard of living on the smallest farms, having highest percent of part-time farmers and having most opportunities for industrial employment during war.

Farm - Acreage small. Urban real estate values predominant. Taxes high. Purchase contracts generally inequitable. No adequate farm mortgage credit available because of uneconomic units.

People - Mixed nationalities, background varying from peasant to urban. Leadership racial or church in areas where any leadership exists. Education varies from illiteracy to college. Skills lost or ill assorted. Industrial trek. "Urban" doctors make common understanding or rehabilitation problems difficult. No agreements with State Medical Society.

Market situation - Generally similar to Area III.

V North Atlantic Special Crops Area. Characterized by specialization in vegetable crops (and tobacco in part) with least amount of livestock per farm. Has one of the highest rates of poverty, highest tenancy, and highest percentage of negroes.

Farm - Fertility low. High tenancy; 40% of clients on farms less than 70 acres. Poor or no leases. Buildings and housing poor. Extensive woodlots unmanaged. Poor drainage. N. J. variations - acreage fair to low. Inadequate woodlots. Excessive rent charges. High taxes. High real estate values, farms change hands often to "city farmers." Poor distribution of labor. Seasonal labor needed for vegetables. Farm operations do not keep family labor busy in winter. Capital for livestock and equipment unavailable. Amount of crop credit fair. Terms - excessive interest and tends to perpetuate crop system.

Homes - Houses poor repair, inconvenient and without storage places. Equipment and furnishings poor. Sleeping arrangements often unsatisfactory among families of foreign peasant extraction in N. J. Family gardens inadequate. Subsistence animals and conservation practices poor. Little natural fuel in N. J. area, high electricity urban standards make for unusually high cash living.

People - N. J. many nationalities. Delaware and Maryland - many negroes; whites very conservative; poor caretakers of livestock. Poor on crop disease control and marketing. N. J. people "urban" without cohesive groups. Education - from foreign illiteracy to college. Low-income farmers compete with urban families on higher economic level for health services. Poor distribution of doctors on the Del. Md. Peninsula and southern Md. Social disease problem among negroes, especially Ridge Special Area and St. Mary's County.

Markets - Southern products get early price. "Middlemen" get profits. Farmers do not put up quality products under trade name.

VI Shenandoah-Piedmont Area. The most prosperous area in the Northeast -- due to highly fertile soil, and favorable climatic conditions. Coupled with proximity to markets. Alternative opportunities greatest. At present the most diversified farming area. Poverty more limited.

Farm - Serious erosion. Building becoming outmoded. Percentage of tenancy high. Leases generally not adapted to a good livestock program. Investment and mortgage debt high. Working capital on poorer units not sufficient to permit maximum production.

Homes - Generally fair.

People - Education higher than in surrounding areas. Many religious sects determining customs of people. Rural families compete for medical service.

Marketing - Collection of products; health department; lack of proper processing facilities; poor quality; lack of market contacts.

VII North Allegheny Mountains. Predominantly mountainous area. General farming with most emphasis on dairy, being more self-sufficient than North East Dairy. Farms generally poorer than North-East Dairy and much poorer than Shenandoah-Piedmont. This and lack of opportunity for full use of family labor has resulted in more poverty and more farm abandonment.

Farm - Tillable and pasture acreage limited and depleted. Serious erosion. Poor quality woodlots, buildings outmoded and dilapidated. Tenancy relatively high. Adequate mortgage credit unavailable for poor farms. Purchase contracts inadequate. Need for improvement of leases. Inadequate and poor livestock, equipment and credit. More family labor available, than being used by farm operations. Insufficient supplementary employment.

Home - Housing often sub-standard. Food habits poor. Urban pattern spending, ignorance of possibilities of a better level of living through their own efforts.

People - All nationalities in mining area. Interest in farming fluctuates with mine activity. Static attitudes. Poor crop and livestock farmers. Losing skill in carpentry and mechanics. Many areas of poverty not reached by FSA. In mining areas head of the family received medical care from company doctor and theoretically family also eligible. Occupational diseases prevalent. High percentage children bad tonsils. Transportation difficulties cause physicians to render medical service on economic basis in many cases.

Marketing - Long distances from metropolitan areas; poor quality and scattered production; lack of producers knowledge regarding quality of products and market demands; lack of processing facilities.

VIII Lake Counties Fruit Area. The most intensive fruit area in the Northeast. Accustomed to a higher standard of living than can be maintained from recent fruit prices. Orchard and vineyard plantings make adjustments to other enterprises most difficult.

Farms - Too much land in fruit on some farms. Insufficient diversification within fruit enterprise, out-moded varities. High mortgage debt based on inflated values of two decades ago remains. New mortgage credit unavailable. Shortage of seasonal labor due to industrial competition. High credit charges.

Home - Large homes beginning to depreciate. All around subsistence plans hard to achieve - money management poor. Burn coal - in many instances wood available.

People - Formerly accustomed high standard living. Used to large cash income, not live-at-home production. Gone in debt maintaining standard living and social status.

Market - Poor quality of fruit; inadequate outlets; duplication of processing, pick-up services and transportation.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region I

	Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farm: Acres in farms, average	Size of farm: Acres in crops, average	Size of farm: Percent under 100 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $750	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I	Maine Potato (Maine)	5,706	139	59	38	$ 8,558	15	18	8	11
II	New England Dairy	234,262	116	41	53	6,669	39	49	12	22
	Maine	11,750	124	29	50	3,372	54	61	7	32
	New Hampshire	3,170	155	35	38	5,211	41	47	8	29
	New York	134,260	118	45	50	7,543	33	46	12	19
	Pennsylvania	61,500	94	37	65	5,749	47	54	13	25
	Vermont	23,582	155	44	38	6,579	36	41	10	24
III	New England Poultry & Dairy	34,908	94	21	66	3,848	58	64	6	34
	Maine	21,524	92	22	66	3,357	62	68	6	33
	New Hampshire	13,384	98	20	66	4,637	54	60	6	35
IV	Urban & Part-Time Farming	57,577	66	16	79	9,799	46	51	7	31
	Connecticut	21,163	71	18	76	11,030	48	52	7	30
	Massachusetts	31,897	61	15	82	7,796	47	52	7	33
	New York	1,503	78	24	76	33,922	32	36	18	16
	Rhode Island	3,014	74	17	76	10,331	37	42	10	27
V	N. Atlantic Special Crops	49,396	79	32	73	9,560	35	41	23	16
	Delaware	7,407	95	41	65	5,149	39	46	32	12
	Maryland	15,968	95	30	64	5,765	41	48	32	16
	New Jersey	23,041	67	30	79	10,795	32	37	14	19
	New York	2,980	49	28	87	31,306	21	24	18	11
VI	Shenandoah - Piedmont	76,470	80	44	69	9,661	37	42	22	22
	Delaware	1,587	122	54	52	17,389	35	40	35	19
	Maryland	22,942	101	47	60	9,630	40	45	24	22
	Pennsylvania	51,941	70	43	74	9,424	35	40	20	22
VII	North Allegheny Mountain	61,580	94	37	61	5,406	50	57	15	28
	Maryland	3,200	115	25	58	4,376	65	73	12	33
	New Jersey	2,794	113	44	45	11,652	26	29	25	14
	Pennsylvania	55,586	92	37	62	5,151	50	57	15	28
VIII	Lake Counties Fruit (N.Y.)	14,495	77	46	72	8,176	32	38	15	19
	REGION I	534,394	98	36	61	7,438	41	49	14	24

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region I

Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
		Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I Maine Potato (Maine)	270	73	4	4	15	*	4	7.5
II New England Dairy	1356	53	8	7	24	6	2	5.7
Maine	137	80	2	5	9	2	2	6.2
New Hampshire	50	37	18	0	29	16	0	4.4
New York	663	50	8	9	24	7	2	5.7
Pennsylvania	328	42	11	7	33	6	1	5.2
Vermont	178	66	6	3	19	5	1	6.7
III New England Poultry & Dairy	232	76	8	4	7	4	1	6.8
Maine	127	73	10	5	9	2	1	6.8
New Hampshire	105	81	5	3	4	5	2	6.9
IV Urban & Part-Time Farming	185	74	9	4	7	6	0	7.2
Connecticut	59	86	3	3	5	3	0	6.9
Massachusetts	98	75	12	5	5	3	0	7.3
New York	2	0	0	0	50	50	0	5.5
Rhode Island	26	58	8	0	15	19	0	7.6
V N. Atlantic Special Crops	352	42	6	2	30	18	2	5.5
Delaware	36	28	6	0	19	47	0	4.5
Maryland	152	27	9	1	40	20	3	4.5
New Jersey	149	63	3	3	23	7	1	6.7
New York	15	27	13	13	20	20	7	6.8
VI Shenandoah-Piedmont	235	20	9	1	51	18	1	4.5
Delaware	4	0	0	0	75	25	0	4.5
Maryland	73	28	0	0	44	28	0	4.3
Pennsylvania	158	17	13	2	54	13	1	4.6
VII North Allegheny Mountain	297	40	3	4	43	9	1	5.3
Maryland	20	65	0	0	30	5	0	6.9
New Jersey	12	17	0	17	66	0	0	5.5
Pennsylvania	265	39	3	4	44	9	1	5.2
VIII Lake Counties Fruit (N.Y.)	65	31	15	6	32	11	5	5.4
REGION I	2992	52	7	5	26	8	2	6.0

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region I

	Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
		Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I	Maine Potato (Maine)	131	64	3859	656	1141	2729	1832	897	427	495
II	New England Dairy	143	62	2688	1226	2110	2071	1075	996	231	440
	Maine	152	44	2085	649	1586	1957	1138	819	280	386
	New Hampshire	199	54	2542	944	1716	2540	1518	1022	270	513
	New York	136	70	2808	1249	2072	2095	1088	1007	278	444
	Pennsylvania	119	52	2558	1271	2161	1854	893	961	308	426
	Vermont	193	64	2933	1579	2669	2340	1193	1147	249	472
III	New England Poultry & Dairy	107	29	2046	731	1757	2355	1347	1008	257	511
	Maine	118	31	1862	754	1733	1896	940	956	259	466
	New Hampshire	93	26	2269	702	1786	2910	1840	1070	254	566
IV	Urban & Part-Time Farming	61	22	2628	852	2153	3971	2330	1641	298	742
	Connecticut	76	27	3160	1184	3052	4462	2544	1918	391	746
	Massachusetts	56	20	2348	804	1800	3642	2155	1487	254	714
	New York	90	25	1950	1050	1050	2200	1300	900	325	638
	Rhode Island	43	19	2531	265	1527	4235	2585	1650	245	850
V	N.Atlantic Special Crops	34	40	1755	489	1239	2401	1489	912	339	479
	Delaware	133	73	1606	642	894	1461	675	786	409	294
	Maryland	105	41	1391	564	1006	1401	658	743	326	339
	New Jersey	55	33	2108	363	1565	3431	2367	1064	329	646
	New York	50	28	2283	603	1203	4563	3160	1403	411	692
VI	Shenandoah-Piedmont	132	85	2683	1372	1835	2181	1005	1176	404	464
	Delaware	233	137	4525	2950	2950	3475	1950	1525	381	662
	Maryland	170	97	2686	1368	1701	2075	876	1199	382	426
	Pennsylvania	112	78	2933	1334	1369	2197	1040	1157	415	476
VII	North Allegheny Mountain	118	59	2068	968	1596	1455	617	838	328	390
	Maryland	114	37	1210	700	1325	1360	455	905	407	412
	New Jersey	78	38	1958	358	1242	2692	1559	1133	360	654
	Pennsylvania	120	61	2133	1015	1633	1406	587	819	320	376
VIII	Lake Counties Fruit (N.Y.)	107	62	2527	801	1336	2039	934	1105	252	566
REGION I		124	57	2587	1006	1806	2305	1283	1022	314	473

TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region I

	Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¾ of cash income							
			Tobacco	Sugar beets & potatoes	Grain	Truck & fruit	Forestry & other	Labor off farm	Dairy	Poultry
I	Maine Potato (Maine)	3.5	0	97	2	*	5	13	7	3
II	New England Dairy	3.2	1	5	5	12	13	32	84	21
	Maine	4.0	0	9	8	17	33	43	77	13
	New Hampshire	3.4	0	47	0	0	39	53	94	16
	New York	2.9	1	4	8	14	12	29	83	23
	Pennsylvania	3.1	*	3	4	12	2	35	78	29
	Vermont	4.0	0	0	0	1	16	27	98	7
III	New England Poultry & Dairy	3.3	0	6	3	19	20	51	54	30
	Maine	3.8	0	10	4	23	16	59	55	22
	New Hampshire	2.6	0	1	2	14	24	42	53	39
IV	Urban & Part-Time Farming	3.0	14	6	0	23	5	36	43	34
	Connecticut	3.0	20	14	0	20	3	37	51	36
	Massachusetts	3.2	13	3	0	24	7	36	38	33
	New York	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
	Rhode Island	2.0	0	0	0	23	0	35	46	31
V	N. Atlantic Special Crops	3.2	20	3	6	46	10	27	13	10
	Delaware	4.4	0	3	19	53	11	25	22	31
	Maryland	2.9	46	0	7	36	5	25	9	11
	New Jersey	3.2	0	1	1	49	10	28	16	52
	New York	3.1	0	53	0	87	53	33	0	13
VI	Shenandoah - Piedmont	3.8	7	2	20	19	7	27	75	26
	Delaware	3.8	0	0	*	*	*	0	*	*
	Maryland	4.0	0	0	23	27	6	15	77	14
	Pennsylvania	3.7	10	3	19	15	7	32	74	31
VII	North Allegheny Mountain	3.5	0	9	12	13	12	42	65	30
	Maryland	4.5	0	5	15	10	25	70	35	50
	New Jersey	2.0	0	0	0	25	8	8	67	0
	Pennsylvania	3.5	0	10	12	13	11	42	68	30
VIII	Lake Counties Fruit (N. Y.)	3.9	0	3	30	71	10	54	49	33
REGION I		3.4	4	13	7	18	11	32	60	23

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region I

	Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purchase	Active SRE FHI	Families with grant only	Active C&C services	Active Coop assns.	Total composite caseload
I	Maine Potato (Maine)	1688	15	103	5	0	2	125	3	1917
II	New England Dairy	7900	210	900	276	16	399	311	70	10556
	Maine	863	64	82	9	2	0	44	4	1048
	New Hampshire	303	17	30	0	1	1	4	2	371
	New York	3735	74	438	149	5	260	142	36	5060
	Pennsylvania	2011	39	331	94	2	136	99	22	2858
	Vermont	988	16	19	24	6	2	22	6	1219
III	New England Poultry & Dairy	1371	66	174	20	5	2	52	3	1612
	Maine	729	37	143	7	2	1	32	2	866
	New Hampshire	642	29	31	13	3	1	20	1	746
IV	Urban & Part-Time Farming	1228	101	65	22	0	3	19	15	1441
	Connecticut	340	18	2	8	0	1	3	1	393
	Massachusetts	661	43	59	12	0	2	15	3	792
	New York	41	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	46
	Rhode Island	186	32	0	2	0	0	1	11	210
V	N. Atlantic Special Crops	2295	68	50	97	3	40	76	46	3486
	Delaware	223	10	0	28	0	0	13	4	400
	Maryland	896	20	1	38	0	29	34	17	1358
	New Jersey	1085	33	49	31	3	11	29	24	1619
	New York	91	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	109
VI	Shenandoah - Piedmont	1299	30	46	122	0	73	19	8	1836
	Delaware	27	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	37
	Maryland	435	5	11	49	0	34	3	4	653
	Pennsylvania	837	23	35	70	0	39	16	4	1146
VII	North Allegheny Mountain	1573	56	106	113	1	6	70	13	2290
	Maryland	85	5	1	0	0	3	4	1	107
	New Jersey	59	2	5	5	0	0	2	2	108
	Pennsylvania	1429	49	100	108	1	3	64	10	2075
VIII	Lake Counties Fruit (N.Y.)	399	10	40	17	2	52	25	2	529
REGION I		17753	556	1484	672	27	577	697	160	23667

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION II

AGRICULTURAL AREAS

- I James-Red River Valley Wheat
- II Midwest Dairy
- III West Central Corn Belt
- IV Cutover
- V Forestry and Cutover
- VI Central Wisconsin (Dairy)
- VII Lake Michigan Special Crops

DISTRICTS

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AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION II

I The James-Red River Valley Wheat Area extends into eastern North and South Dakota. It is level and very fertile, with black heavy soil. Northern portion is limited in growing season by spring drainage problem resulting from the Red River draining into Hudson Bay. Rainfall is limited during growing season. Farms are large and highly mechanized; there are virtually no livestock in the northern portion, but considerable livestock, principally beef cattle, in the southern portion. The population is dominated by agricultural "plungers" who are rich one day and broke the next. This is partly due to over-capitalization and over-expansion but principally to the cash cropping system which is followed.

The basic problem is lack of diversification. Wheat is King. These people must be guided toward the raising of more livestock - sheep and beef cattle in the northern portion, beef and dairy cattle and hogs in the southern portion. Some of the better farms in this area have done very well with turkey raising.

II The Midwest Dairy Area includes the southern parts of the three Lake states and northeastern Iowa. The land is undulating to rolling. Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Flint, Lansing, and other cities have greatly influenced the agriculture.

The farming pattern is one of family farms - very few are larger than family farms, although many dairymen hire a man for the crop season and some hire a year-round hired man. Some farms are too small to use effectively the family labor; 48 out of every 100 farms are under 100 acres. Dairying is most concentrated in Wisconsin, so much so, in fact, that a drop in the selling price of milk frequently results in a disastrous economic situation. In Wisconsin especially, the farms are over-stocked and over-built. There are too many eighty-acre units with 160-acre buildings and 240 acre livestock units depending on purchasing concentrates from southern Minnesota and northern Iowa. Many of them plan on buying half of their roughage.

In the main, farms are operated intensively and efficiently. Tractors and modern machinery are common. Although dairying predominates, the farming varies from 100 percent dairying to cash crops with dairying virtually non-existent. Cash crops range from sugar beets in the thumb area of Michigan to tobacco and hogs in Wisconsin and corn and flax in Minnesota. Erosion is a serious problem on the rolling land.

III West Central Corn Belt. These 11 counties in southwestern Minnesota follow the Corn Belt pattern. The land is undulating, the soil fairly productive, but rainfall is short some years. Farms average 200 acres and are the most heavily capitalized of any area in the Region. Corn, hogs, and beef cattle fattening predominates.

IV Cutover Area. Over 100,000 families (85 percent owner operators) are engaged in the strenuous task of making a living in this area. This involves grubbing and cutting out clearings for farm land. A typical light timber soil, the land is not very productive after it is cleared. The farms average 121 acres with 40 acres in crops; half are under 100 acres in size. The average farm plant (land, buildings, equipment, machinery, and livestock) was worth only $4,300 in 1939. Almost half the families averaged less than $600 total output in 1939; one out of five worked away from home over 100 days. The basic need of farmers in this area is the development of adequate farm units. The old SRS and FHI programs of the FSA were helpful in this regard.

Following is a brief discussion of the three state subareas.

The Michigan Cutover Area is very sandy and spotted with raw jack pine plains and rolling white pine hills. Native fertility is virtually gone. The climate is agriculturally undesirable. The agriculture is decadent. The fertil-

ity that is left is either immediately adjacent to Lake Michigan or Lake Huron, or in scattered islands throughout the interior where erosion has caused a valley to have some native fertility. There are few markets, few railroads. Farmers are definitely exploited by itinerant truckers. About half the depth of the counties touching on the two lakes have agricultural possibilities. However, it is a risky business at best and limited to extensive dairying or, on the Lake Michigan shore, to cherries and a few apples.

The Wisconsin Cutover Area is sandy and stony in the eastern half, somewhat similar to northern Michigan. The principal asset in both of these sandy areas is recreation. The central and western portion of the Wisconsin Cutover is characterized by a level heavy silt loam soil, poor drainage, hard to work and very cold. However, it has considerable possibilities for pasture.

Minnesota Cutover Area. The northeastern part can virtually be written off as far as agriculture is concerned. Mining has been, is, and will continue to be the main source of income. The rest of the area ranges from sandy soil in the south to heavy in the north. Basically this is hardwood country, very poorly served by markets, rather well developed as a recreational center, but limited by climate and fertility. The area is going through a development stage characterized by too few cultivated acres, lack of livestock, inadequate buildings, and limited cropping possibilities due to soil and climate limitations.

V Forestry and Cutover Area. This narrow 300-mile stretch ranges from flat, wet clay, cleared farms in the east to a jumble of rocks, sand and second growth timber in the west. Iron and copper mining, plus potatoes, support the western half. There is a little dairying in the central part. Blow sand and endless swamps, plus flat tilled plain areas make up the eastern portion. Agriculture is in the development stage in the western half, in the decadent stage in the eastern half. Most of the farm land carries an indebtedness above its worth. Climate is such a limiting factor that minimum development often causes farms to be over-capitalized. Agricultural development in the area has always been subsidized by work in lumber mills, mines, WPA, or by FSA grants. The means vary with the times, but they have always existed. Recreational possibilities are great but have not been developed. Communities are generally isolated; public services are limited; markets are very poor. Extensive agriculture must be practiced, even with such crops as potatoes.

VI Central Wisconsin Area. Geologists say this was a former lake bottom. The soil is light and sandy, with many unusual rock formations and many poorly drained spots. Dairying is practiced with varying success, but most of the concentrates have to be imported. Mortgage indebtedness is high. The agriculture here once flourished, then went through a long period of decay. The soil has lost much of its original fertility. Nearly every farm is over-built. Markets are generally satisfactory. The farmers are usually good dairymen. If an intensive soil improvement program is carried through, a permanent agriculture may be rebuilt. This soil building program will be expensive; many farm units will need enlarging. Extensive dairying must be practiced. This will likely continue to be one of Wisconsin's problem areas.

VII Lake Michigan Special Crops. This narrow strip borders Lake Michigan. The land is level to rolling, the soil light, the climate evenly mild because of the lake. The crops range from strawberries and bramble fruits in the south, to grapes and apples in the central portion, to almost 100 percent cherries in the northern portion. The marketing problem of the southern portion is very well solved by the proximity of Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, South Bend, and Kalamazoo. However, the north has a definite marketing problem which cooperatives have tried for some time to solve. Farmers with tree fruit crops have many risks; one year they have too much fruit, the next year very little. The controlling factor in this fruit business seems to be the farm operator. If he is a Hollander or a northern German, he does very well with the small fruits and vegetables. If he is an Italian, he does very well with vine fruits - grapes in particular. If he is a typical Yankee tradesman, he seems to come out best with tree fruit.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region II

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farms: Acres in farms, average	Size of farms: Acres in crops, average	Size of farms: Percent under 100 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $750	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I James-Red River Valley Wht.(Minn.)	37,227	247	167	14	$11,183	12	16	42	4
II Midwest Dairy	329,751	119	61	48	9,054	24	29	26	12
Michigan	123,193	95	47	62	7,026	38	44	20	20
Minnesota	87,155	144	83	35	10,076	16	22	33	7
Wisconsin	119,403	125	60	44	10,401	15	20	28	8
III West Central Corn Belt (Minn.)	21,351	199	148	15	17,190	5	6	48	3
IV Cutover	113,261	121	40	54	4,303	47	56	15	20
Michigan	22,288	126	38	53	4,246	47	57	12	19
Minnesota	51,618	128	47	52	3,967	51	60	18	22
Wisconsin	39,355	108	33	58	4,777	42	51	13	18
V Forestry and Cutover (Mich.)	13,887	97	30	67	3,685	63	71	9	31
VI Central Wisconsin (Wis.)	27,977	132	50	42	6,760	25	33	17	9
VII Lake Mich. Special Crops (Mich.)	28,221	77	34	74	5,655	45	52	13	21
REGION II AND STATES	571,675	129	65	47	8,142	29	35	24	14
Michigan	187,589	96	42	63	6,242	42	49	17	21
Minnesota	197,351	165	97	33	9,448	24	29	32	10
Wisconsin	186,735	122	53	47	8,670	22	28	23	10

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region II

Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
		Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I James-Red River Val. Wheat (Minn)	352	6	6	7	63	17	1	5.0
II Midwest Dairy	1747	18	6	5	58	12	1	4.0
Michigan	634	21	9	7	43	19	1	4.4
Minnesota	479	12	4	3	71	10	*	3.8
Wisconsin	634	19	4	5	64	7	1	3.8
III West Central Corn Belt (Minn.)	100	7	1	9	63	19	1	4.6
IV Cutover	1137	39	14	10	29	8	*	5.1
Michigan	215	39	14	9	32	6	*	5.4
Minnesota	515	33	17	12	28	10	*	4.7
Wisconsin	407	47	10	8	29	6	-	5.3
V Forestry and Cutover (Mich.)	156	50	25	8	13	3	1	6.7
VI Central Wisconsin (Wisc.)	139	28	4	3	57	8	-	4.6
VII Lake Mich. Spec. Crops (Mich.)	161	39	13	5	31	11	1	5.3
REGION II AND STATES	3792	25	9	7	47	11	1	4.5
Michigan	1166	31	13	7	35	13	1	4.9
Minnesota	1446	17	9	8	53	12	1	4.3
Wisconsin	1180	30	6	6	51	7	*	4.4

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region II

Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
									Family living	
	Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Value of food produced for home use	Cash expenditures
I James-Red River Val.Wht.(Minn.)	237	156	3272	1726	1981	1824	833	991	244	472
II Midwest Dairy	144	75	2833	1628	2091	1628	626	1002	210	421
Michigan	130	69	2531	1445	2143	1486	523	963	186	422
Minnesota	163	93	3161	1839	2154	1643	680	963	203	400
Wisconsin	144	67	2888	1651	1992	1759	690	1069	240	436
III West Central Corn Belt (Minn.)	191	137	4355	2692	3077	2375	1026	1349	233	518
IV Cutover	138	52	2033	1100	1661	1256	479	777	211	365
Michigan	136	53	4355	1101	1863	1125	407	718	201	350
Minnesota	155	58	1953	1093	1625	1160	450	710	184	367
Wisconsin	117	44	2015	1107	1601	1447	553	894	239	383
V Forestry and Cutover (Mich.)	127	49	1950	963	2023	1426	573	853	181	440
VI Central Wisconsin (Wisc.)	131	58	2209	1287	1588	1450	576	874	192	390
VII Lake Mich. Spec. Crops (Mich.)	95	51	2025	1138	2162	1521	637	884	217	413
REGION II AND STATES	152	75	2576	1447	2003	1559	632	927	213	411
Michigan	133	61	2279	1275	2073	1439	547	892	189	413
Minnesota	181	100	2866	1606	2069	1589	682	907	214	408
Wisconsin	134	58	2515	1422	1853	1641	655	986	234	413

TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR PARTS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region II

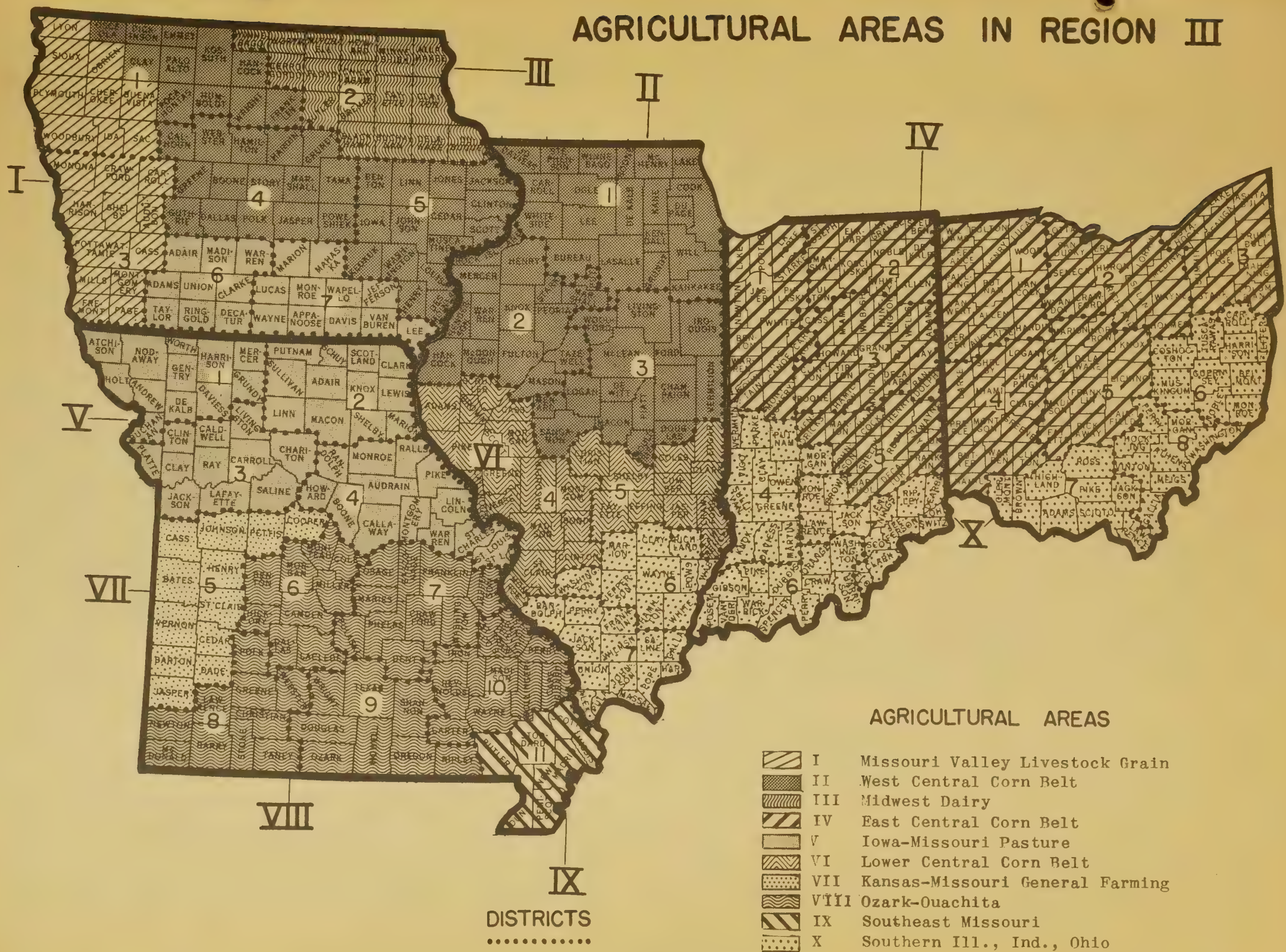
Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
		Grain	Truck & fruit	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Forestry & other
I James-Red River Val. Wheat(Minn)	5.8	38	*	5	46	14	68	7	4
II Midwest Dairy	4.2	5	4	15	43	4	93	16	6
Michigan	4.4	7	5	27	31	4	85	9	8
Minnesota	4.3	9	1	8	63	4	95	21	3
Wisconsin	3.9	1	4	7	39	4	99	20	6
III West Central Corn Belt (Minn.)	5.5	23	0	1	82	20	40	4	2
IV Cutover	3.5	2	3	19	9	6	96	8	11
Michigan	4.0	3	2	13	13	7	97	10	12
Minnesota	3.5	2	4	35	8	12	90	1	12
Wisconsin	3.1	*	3	19	6	3	97	8	8
V Forestry & Cutover (Mich.)	3.0	2	0	38	3	13	91	17	21
VI Central Wisconsin	3.9	0	3	13	7	1	97	6	7
VII Lake Mich. Spec. Crops (Mich.)	4.0	2	28	42	21	4	66	16	6
REGION II AND STATES	4.1	7	4	17	30	6	88	12	8
Michigan	4.1	4	7	32	21	7	83	10	10
Minnesota	4.5	14	1	9	41	8	84	12	6
Wisconsin	3.6	1	4	12	24	3	98	14	7

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region II

Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purchase	Active SRE FHI	Families with grant only	Active C&C services	Active Coop. assns.	Total composite caseload
I James-Red River Val. Wheat(Minn)	3027	305	5790	236	19	39	137	5	5218
II Midwest Dairy	12850	1553	5879	629	54	72	195	4	17113
Michigan	4886	624	732	207	-	7	142	3	6153
Minnesota	3564	350	3799	114	12	33	15	-	4895
Wisconsin	4400	579	1348	308	42	32	38	1	6065
III West Central Corn Belt (Minn.)	701	64	819	80	-	5	3	-	1140
IV Cutover	8450	695	4637	51	1368	319	259	4	14527
Michigan	1797	126	94	13	119	33	48	2	2356
Minnesota	4007	315	3515	12	741	129	114	1	7403
Wisconsin	2646	254	1028	26	508	157	97	1	4768
V Forestry & Cutover (Mich.)	1150	53	134	-	112	32	22	4	1624
VI Central Wisconsin	1082	134	296	7	75	28	14	2	1501
VII Lake Mich. Spec. Crops (Mich.)	1176	146	125	20	11	67	17	-	1391
REGION II AND STATES	28436	2950	17680	1023	1639	562	547	19	42514
Michigan	9009	949	1085	240	242	139	229	9	11524
Minnesota	11299	1034	13923	442	772	206	169	6	18656
Wisconsin	8128	967	2672	341	625	217	149	4	12334

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION III



THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION III

These five states in the heart of the Corn Belt comprise one of the most productive areas in the Nation. It is generally characterized by productive land, a system of family farms operated largely by family labor, a fairly high degree of mechanization and technology, a large part of the crops and labor marketed through livestock and a fair level of living with not too extreme a spread between the upper and lower income farms. Larger than family farms are rare. Although it is one of the most homogeneous regions in the Nation, considerable variation exists in resources and problems from area to area. These variations are outlined below.

I Missouri Valley Livestock Grain. Characteristics: topography ranges from flat Missouri River bottom land to rolling hills; soil - highly fertile, doesn't need limestone for growing legumes; main crops - wheat, corn, oats, clover and alfalfa hay, and blue grass pasture; some corn and wheat sold as cash grain; most crops and labor marketed through hogs and beef cattle; Omaha and Sioux City excellent markets.

Basic problems are: occasional droughts, chinch bugs and grasshoppers, severe soil erosion, and some inadequate farms on the rough land.

II West Central Corn Belt. The central part, on either side of the Mississippi river, is gently rolling, but highly productive. That portion in north central Iowa and northern and east central Illinois is nearly level and is regarded as some of "the best land that lies out of doors." The whole area is characterized by a system of quarter-section family farms, highly productive, highly mechanized, and highly capitalized. Most of the crops and labor are worked through livestock - hogs, beef cattle, and dairy products. Soybean production is increasing greatly. In spite of the high capitalization, there are relatively few larger than family farms. Usually the family labor is employed almost completely the year round. Roads, markets, schools, and churches are well developed. Tenancy has been a persistent problem. Because of the high capitalization, it is becoming increasingly difficult for farm operators to purchase adequate farms.

III Midwest Dairy. Northeastern Iowa is made up of rolling dairy-hog farms. It is part of the larger Midwest Dairy Area, most of which is in Region II. A more complete description is given for this area in the section on Region II.

IV East Central Corn Belt. Here the land is undulating to gently rolling. Compared with the west central Corn Belt, farms are smaller and operated more intensively. Going from west to east in the Corn Belt, one notes better-kept buildings, and cleaner fence rows. Livestock and livestock products are the chief output. Soybeans are increasing rapidly. Some farms are near the margin of being too small to furnish full and effective employment.

V Iowa-Missouri Pasture. Rolling land, serious soil erosion (both sheet and gully), a large acreage of blue grass pasture, and a farming pattern copied too largely after the more productive Corn Belt, characterize this area. It is regarded as one of the serious problem areas in Region III. Farms average about 150 acres, but two out of five are 80 acres or less. An 80-acre farm of this rolling land is generally too small to permit a family to earn an adequate living and maintain the soil - often they miss both of these goals.

The deflationary period following War I was unusually severe in this area. In addition, drought, chinch bugs, and grasshoppers seriously reduced production in the thirties. In the past 10 years much has been learned about farming this rolling, erosive land. Farmers have reduced inter-tilled crops, increased legume hays, improved pastures, and begun to plant their inter-tilled crops around the hill on the contour.

VI Lower Central Corn Belt. Central Illinois is similar

to the rest of the Corn Belt except that the land is less productive. The land is rolling and somewhat erosive; as in Areas V and X, much fertility has already been lost through erosion.

VII Kansas-Missouri General Farming. This is an area of rolling land and general livestock farming. Erosion is a serious problem on the steeper slopes. More than two out of five farms are under 100 acres. The total value of the average farm plant is slightly over half that for the whole Region. Marketing and processing facilities are only fair. As in areas V, VI, VIII, and X, one of the most difficult problems has been that of land-use adjustment - adjusting the cropping pattern, cropping practices, crop utilization and size of farm so as to maintain the rolling, erosive soil. This adjustment is complicated by the tendency for over-valuation of the poorer land and lack of proper credit for farm development and enlargement.

VIII Ozark-Ouachita. Here are the Midwestern mountains. The land is rugged and rough. The soil is thin and infertile. The farms are small. The families are often poor. It has been said that the resources and family living of the farmers in this area more nearly resemble those of the Appalachian Mountain Region and of the Southeast than those of the rest of the Midwest.

The average farm plant in this area was worth only $3565 in 1939. Two out of three farms produced less than $600; off-farm employment opportunities are scarce. In terms of rehabilitation need this area is near the top in the Nation. Mobilization of the area's surplus manpower for war food production is extremely difficult because of the small, unproductive farms and the lack of marketing and processing facilities.

IX Southeast Missouri. Located at the upper end of the Mississippi Delta, this area is characterized by highly productive land and many unproductive and poor people. Here are found evidences of the Southern Plantation Sharecropper pattern. Six out of ten farmers are tenants; many are sharecroppers on small acreages. Cotton is King

Basic problems are: lack of diversified livestock farming on this rich soil which is so well suited to cotton; lack of skills and management ability among many of the small farmers; a tenant, sharecropper pattern which does not enable the small farmer to gain adequate resources for effective, diversified production.

X Southern Ill., Ind., and Ohio. This is another one of the Region III problem areas. The land is rolling and quite erosive. Farms tend to be small; the average is 100 acres, and three out of five are less than 100 acres. The total value of the average farm plant is just one-third of that in the Corn Belt. Consequently, production is low (half of the farms produced less than $600 output in 1939) and family living is often inadequate. Besides the general problem of inadequate farms, there is a lack of livestock, lack of use of improved farm practices, and lack of market facilities. A manifestation of this problem of inadequate farms and resulting underemployment is the fact that one farmer out of five in this area worked off farm more than 100 days in 1939. Work off farm was largest here of any area in Region III. The FSA caseload has been heavy.

Table 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region III

	Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farms: Acres in farms, average	Size of farms: Acres in crops, average	Size of farms: Percent under 100 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $750	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I	Mo. Valley Ls. Grain (Ia.)	46,594	172	111	24	$17,048	12	15	54	5
II	West Central Corn Belt	200,501	160	103	41	18,700	14	17	49	8
	Illinois	110,395	160	106	51	19,453	15	19	51	9
	Iowa	90,106	159	100	29	17,778	12	15	47	6
III	Midwest Dairy (N.E.Iowa)	37,499	154	91	27	13,923	11	14	45	6
IV	East Central Corn Belt	278,760	100	55	59	9,272	32	38	30	19
	Indiana	114,407	110	63	55	10,005	30	36	32	17
	Ohio	164,353	93	50	62	8,761	33	39	29	20
V	Iowa - Missouri Pasture	142,770	148	61	41	7,737	35	44	39	12
	Iowa	39,119	155	70	35	8,963	26	32	43	8
	Missouri	103,651	146	57	43	7,274	39	48	38	13
VI	Lower Central Corn Belt(Ill)	59,046	142	77	41	9,798	30	37	39	12
VII	Kans.-Mo. Gen. Farming (Mo.)	30,831	149	68	43	5,343	48	56	42	13
VIII	Ozark - Ouachita (Mo.)	100,187	131	32	50	3,565	64	72	26	18
IX	Southeast Missouri (Mo.)	21,431	90	54	73	5,016	32	40	60	9
X	Southern Ill., Ind., Ohio	183,570	102	36	59	4,555	52	67	23	24
	Illinois	43,998	112	50	55	4,701	60	67	28	23
	Indiana	70,142	102	39	60	4,957	37	64	22	24
	Ohio	69,430	96	24	61	4,057	62	69	20	24
REGION III AND STATES		1,101,189	129	65	47	9,807	35	42	36	15
	Illinois	213,439	145	87	39	13,743	29	34	43	13
	Indiana	184,549	107	54	57	8,084	40	47	28	20
	Iowa	213,318	160	95	28	15,324	14	18	48	6
	Missouri	256,100	136	49	48	5,319	49	58	36	15
	Ohio	233,783	94	42	62	7,364	42	48	26	21

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region III

	Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
			Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I	Mo. Valley Livestock Grain (Ia.)	363	4	1	2	80	12	1	3.8
II	West Central Corn Belt	1027	6	3	3	73	14	1	3.8
	Illinois	588	6	3	2	71	17	1	3.9
	Iowa	439	7	3	5	74	10	1	3.5
III	Midwest Dairy (N.E. Iowa)	170	7	2	9	72	10	-	3.3
IV	East Central Corn Belt	1767	15	5	3	52	24	1	4.1
	Indiana	789	13	5	3	60	18	1	3.7
	Ohio	978	17	5	2	45	30	1	4.4
V	Iowa-Missouri Pasture	1794	14	8	2	57	19	*	3.8
	Iowa	504	11	7	4	66	12	*	3.5
	Missouri	1290	16	8	1	53	22	*	3.9
VI	Lower Central Corn Belt (Ill.)	418	7	10	2	55	26	-	4.0
VII	Kansas-Mo. General Farming (Mo.)	327	13	7	*	57	22	1	4.0
VIII	Ozark-Ouachita (Mo.)	1046	33	13	1	33	20	*	4.7
IX	Southeast Missouri (Mo.)	190	25	3	4	51	16	1	3.3
X	Southern Ill., Ind., Ohio	1180	26	12	3	35	23	1	4.7
	Illinois	214	9	14	1	41	35	-	5.0
	Indiana	533	29	12	4	34	20	1	4.8
	Ohio	433	31	10	2	35	21	1	4.4
REGION III AND STATES		8282	17	7	2	53	20	1	4.2
	Illinois	1220	7	7	2	61	23	*	4.2
	Indiana	1322	20	8	4	49	18	1	4.3
	Iowa	1476	8	4	4	72	11	1	3.7
	Missouri	2853	22	9	1	46	21	1	4.2
	Ohio	1411	21	7	2	42	27	1	4.5

*Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region III

	Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
		Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non-real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I	Mo.Valley Livestock Grain (Ia.)	158	100	2459	1497	1661	1738	695	1043	241	398
II	West Central Corn Belt	149	97	2581	1520	1792	1950	791	1159	231	450
	Illinois	151	102	2528	1414	1644	1939	712	1227	256	472
	Iowa	147	90	2653	1661	1989	1964	896	1068	199	420
III	Midwest Dairy (N.E.Iowa)	151	88	2511	1485	1822	1858	904	954	201	426
IV	East Central Corn Belt	122	75	1960	1044	1490	1574	599	975	238	428
	Indiana	127	80	1883	1012	1442	1553	605	948	222	417
	Ohio	118	70	2023	1070	1529	1591	594	997	251	437
V	Iowa-Missouri Pasture	149	66	1744	1017	1261	1266	452	814	268	298
	Iowa	155	76	2190	1459	1740	1591	668	923	224	348
	Missouri	147	62	1570	844	1074	1139	367	772	285	279
VI	Lower Central Corn Belt (Ill.)	149	86	1948	1018	1303	1410	506	904	265	370
VII	Kans.-Mo. Gen. Farming (Mo.)	158	73	1539	846	1039	1048	370	678	238	258
VIII	Ozark-Ouachita (Mo.)	146	43	1211	585	1020	972	289	683	294	247
IX	Southeast Missouri	85	56	1437	805	1213	1623	558	1065	318	344
X	Southern Ill., Ind., Ohio	126	58	1315	696	1191	1067	335	732	246	328
	Illinois	139	69	1411	714	1021	958	294	664	238	311
	Indiana	126	58	1324	717	1271	1169	408	761	230	351
	Ohio	119	53	1255	660	1175	995	265	730	270	307
REGION III AND STATES		140	71	1809	1003	~~1331~~ 1392	1407	526	881	254	352
	Illinois	149	91	2133	894	~~1458~~ 1445	1607	590	1017	256	408
	Indiana	128	72	1659	1156	~~1445~~ 1421	1411	538	873	225	390
	Iowa	153	88	2435	1534	~~1421~~ 1877	1794	794	1000	218	390
	Missouri	144	56	1426	743	~~1877~~ 1090	1111	363	748	285	268
	Ohio	119	65	1789	945	~~1090~~ 1458	1429	512	917	257	397

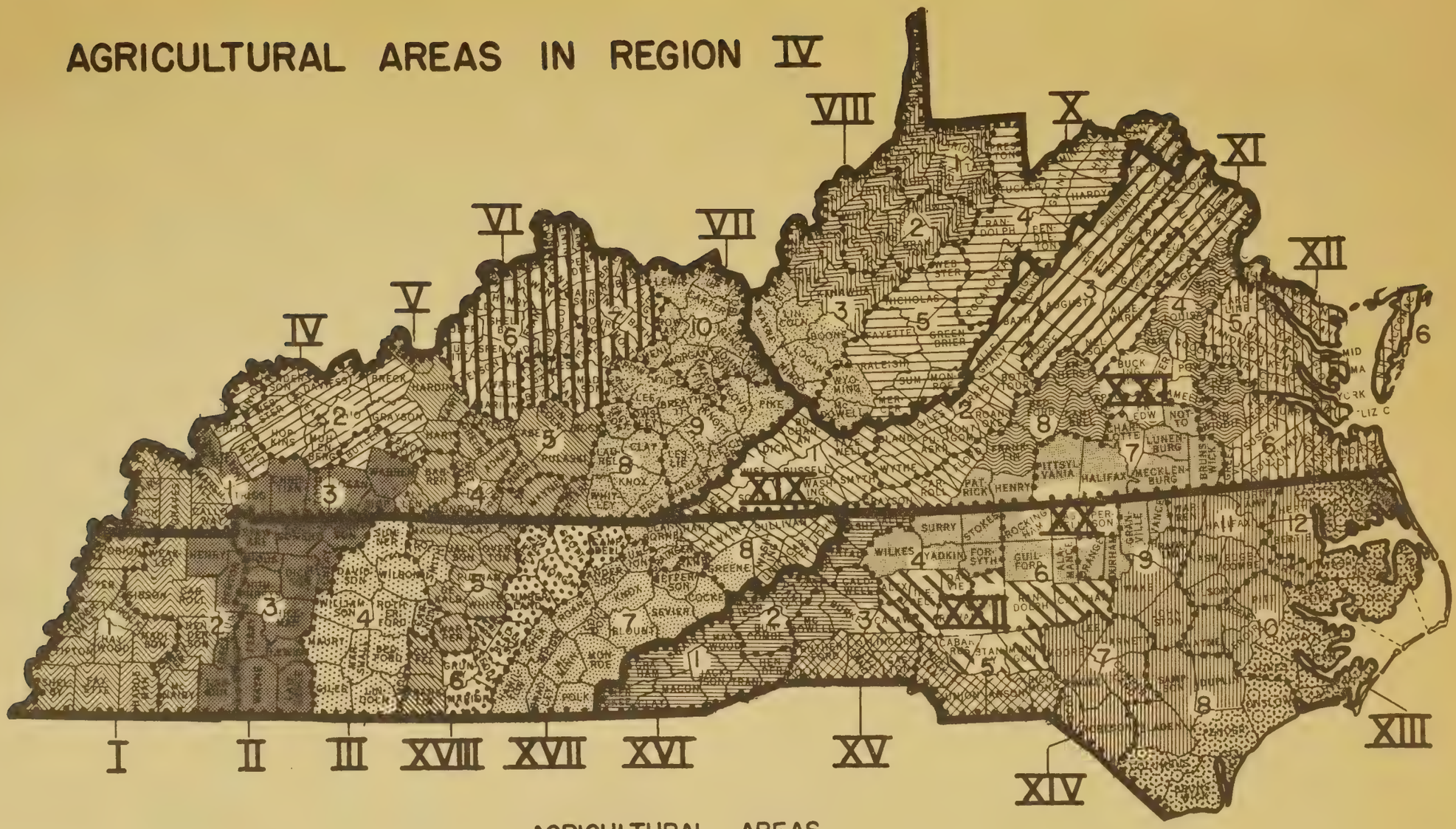
TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region III

	Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
			Grain	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Sheep	Forestry & other
I	Mo.Valley Livestock Grain(Ia.)	4.6	40	4	84	21	53	19	1	1
II	West Central Corn Belt	4.9	46	9	72	9	62	14	3	5
	Illinois	4.9	56	11	65	6	66	14	1	6
	Iowa	5.0	33	6	82	13	57	13	4	3
III	Midwest Dairy (N.E.Iowa)	4.5	13	10	95	17	98	46	4	2
IV	East Central Corn Belt	4.7	31	27	63	2	74	19	4	5
	Indiana	4.7	27	27	76	2	74	16	1	4
	Ohio	4.7	34	28	52	2	74	21	5	7
V	Iowa - Missouri Pasture	4.8	8	16	72	29	55	22	20	5
	Iowa	5.1	7	8	83	28	59	14	20	4
	Missouri	4.6	9	19	68	30	53	25	20	5
VI	Lower Central Corn Belt (Ill.)	4.6	37	20	70	13	76	22	2	7
VII	Kans. -Mo. General Farming(Mo.)	4.5	12	15	64	26	74	50	9	13
VIII	Ozark - Ouachita (Mo.)	3.8	4	34	39	23	71	26	7	9
IX-	Southeast Missouri (Mo.)	3.9	8	15	37	10	28	4	2	7
X	Southern Ill., Ind., Ohio	4.3	16	40	41	6	61	25	3	12
	Illinois	4.6	22	31	51	11	58	30	1	11
	Indiana	4.5	19	38	47	3	53	21	3	13
	Ohio	3.8	8	46	29	7	73	27	4	10
REGION III AND STATES		4.5	21	22	60	14	63	22	7	7
	Illinois	4.7	42	17	62	8	66	19	1	7
	Indiana	4.6	24	31	63	2	65	18	2	7
	Iowa	4.9	23	7	83	20	60	18	9	3
	Missouri	4.3	7	23	54	25	59	26	13	7
	Ohio	4.4	25	33	44	3	72	22	5	8

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region III

	Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collect. only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purch.	Active SRE FHI	Families with grant only	Active C&C serv.	Active Coop assns.	Counties with sanit. program	Total composite caseload
I	Mo. Valley Livestock Grain (Ia.)	2,449	133	1125	114	0	0	196	7	6	3,474
II	West Central Corn Belt	7,323	890	1411	515	0	11	362	14	0	10,168
	Illinois	4,110	687	1255	294	0	5	118	12	0	5,884
	Iowa	3,213	203	156	221	0	6	244	2	0	4,284
III	Midwest Dairy (N.E. Iowa)	1,235	107	32	117	0	5	95	0	0	1,741
IV	East Central Corn Belt	12,656	1872	652	629	7	44	754	54	1	17,214
	Indiana	5,221	760	87	274	7	28	501	6	0	7,055
	Ohio	7,435	1112	565	355	0	16	253	48	1	10,159
V	Iowa-Missouri Pasture	13,163	1338	1873	681	3	37	1254	70	17	18,820
	Iowa	3,224	255	307	164	3	2	463	5	17	4,707
	Missouri	9,939	1083	1566	517	0	35	791	65	0	14,113
VI	Lower Central Corn Belt (Ill.)	2,795	400	291	157	23	2	74	13	2	3,892
VII	Kansas-Mo. General Farming (Mo.)	2,296	303	626	121	0	15	148	19	0	3,370
VIII	Ozark-Ouachita (Mo.)	7,372	1040	917	136	56	176	304	54	4	9,844
IX	Southeast Missouri (Mo.)	2,745	216	66	79	84	358	172	11	7	3,833
X	Southern Ill., Ind., Ohio	8,672	1142	511	177	83	95	402	79	36	12,114
	Illinois	1,695	176	207	43	24	17	42	18	10	2,491
	Indiana	3,544	443	38	60	30	43	221	6	16	4,599
	Ohio	3,433	523	266	74	29	35	139	55	10	5,024
REGION III AND STATES		60,706	7441	7504	2726	256	743	3761	321	73	84,470
	Illinois	8,600	1263	1753	494	47	24	234	43	12	12,267
	Indiana	8,765	1203	125	334	37	71	722	12	16	11,654
	Iowa	10,121	698	1620	616	3	13	998	14	23	14,206
	Missouri	22,352	2642	3175	853	140	584	1415	149	11	31,160
	Ohio	10,868	1635	831	429	29	51	392	103	11	15,183

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION IV



AGRICULTURAL AREAS

I	Jackson Purchase	
II	West Highland Rim	
III	Nashville Basin	
IV	West Kentucky Hills	
V	East Highland Rim	
VI	Blue Grass	
VII	Cumberland Mountain	
VIII	Ohio River Hills	
X	Allegheny Plateau	
XI	Shenandoah Piedmont	
XII	Virginia Coastal Plains	
XIII	Carolina Flatwoods	
XIV	Carolina Coastal Plains	
XV	Piedmont Cotton	
XVI	South Blue Ridge	
XVII	Tennessee Valley	
XVIII	Cumberland Plateau	
XIX	Tri-City Blacksburg	
XX	Piedmont Tobacco	
XXI	Central Virginia Piedmont	
XXII	Cotton Tobacco Transition	

DISTRICTS .....

THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION IV

These five states are commonly called the Appalachian Region. The topography varies from the flat tidewater land along the Atlantic Ocean to the Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains and Plateaus. Rainfall varies from 40 to 60 inches and is fairly well distributed throughout the season. Over much of the region, the soil has lost a great deal of fertility through erosion and heavy cropping. An excellent narrative and statistical description of this whole region and all the subareas is available in the "Atlas of Agricultural Information on the Appalachian Region," prepared by the Regional Inter-Bureau Committee on post war planning of the Department of Agriculture.

I The Jackson Purchase Area, in western Tennessee and Kentucky, is commonly called the Mississippi Uplands. The land along the divides and between the streams is gently rolling but grades to strongly rolling and hilly on the valley slopes. The flat valleys, often subject to overflow, comprise 10 to 20 percent of the total land area. There are 80,511 farms averaging 72 acres of land and 30 acres of crops, two farms in three are under 70 acres. One of the basic problems is the presence of many inadequate farm units. The average farm plant - land, improvements, machinery, and livestock - was worth only $3,148 in 1940. One farmer in three produced less than $400 gross income in 1939. About half the farmers are tenants.

II The West Highland Rim Area includes portions of west-central Tennessee and western Kentucky. It is a part of the larger Interior Low Plateaus. The land is rolling. Less than a third of it is in crops and part of this crop land is seriously eroded. Farms are generally small, underequipped, and understocked. Two farms out of five grossed less than $400 in 1939. Approximately two farmers in five are tenants.

Rural poverty has been serious. The FSA caseload is substantial. FSA borrowers have larger farms and more working capital than the average. Tobacco is one of the main crops - 45 out of 100 standard RR borrowers earned over one-fourth their cash income from tobacco in 1941. As in most other areas of Region IV, the typical farm family spends relatively little cash for family living.

III, IV, V, and VI These areas are a part of the Interior Low Plateaus in west-central Tennessee and western Kentucky. Farms are generally very small. The farming is fairly diversified. Both cotton and tobacco are grown. The FSA has reached many distressed farmers in all four areas. The caseload has been particularly heavy in Area V, the East Highland Rim. In this latter area, three out of five standard RR borrowers reported cotton as furnishing more than one-fourth the cash income in 1941. Cotton is fairly important on RR farms in the Nashville Basin Area. In the Blue Grass Area to the north the farms are small, but the land much more fertile. Most of the RR borrowers here depend heavily on tobacco, but many of them also have dairy cows.

VII, VIII, X, and XVIII These areas are part of the Appalachian Plateaus. These Plateaus extend in a narrow strip from south-central Tennessee, northeast to the northern boundary of West Virginia. The land is very rolling. The soil is often eroded and infertile. Farms are very small, with less than 20 acres of crops on the average. For example, the 91,323 farms in the Cumberland Mountain Area have an average capitalization - land, buildings, machinery, and livestock - of only $1,414; seven farmers out of ten grossed less than $400 in 1939.

The productivity of the 187,00 farm families in the Appalachian Plateaus is extremely low. More than one farmer in three worked off farm over 100 days in 1939. Half the RR borrowers in this large area earned more than one-fourth of their cash income from off-farm work in 1941.

Rural poverty has been great in these Plateaus. The FSA program has reached many. Family subsistence production is generally high, but cash living is extremely low.

XI, XVII, and XIX These areas are part of the great Appalachian Valley which extends in a narrow strip clear across the region from southwest to northeast just to the east of the Appalachian Mountains and Plateaus. It is a series of valleys and ridges.

Farms are larger and more productive than those in the

mountains and plateaus to the west; this is particularly true of Area XI - the Shenandoah-Piedmont. But a large part of the 150,000 farms in this great valley have inadequate land, improvements, equipment, and livestock to furnish anything like full and effective employment for the farm family. More than a third of all farmers in the area worked off farm over 100 days in 1939, and two in every five RR borrowers earned more than one-fourth of their income from labor off farm in 1941. Rural poverty has been general over most of the area.

XVI The South Blue Ridge Area. This is a hilly, mountainous area. The 47,649 farms are very small. The average farm plant is worth only $2,300. Half the farms grossed less than $400 in 1939; approximately one in every three operators worked off farm over 100 days.

Subsistence production is high, but cash family living is very low. Underemployment seems to be the root of much of the extreme rural poverty found there. Many farm workers in the area are reported to be securing work in defense industries. There is probably still a great reservoir of surplus manpower.

XV, XX, XXI, and XXII These areas are the large Piedmont section. The land is rolling and often greatly eroded. Farms are very small, usually with less than 25 acres in crops. The proportion of tenants and sharecroppers is high.

Cotton and tobacco are dominant; 93 percent of the standard RR borrowers earned more than one-fourth of their cash income from cotton in 1941. In Area XX, 91 percent reported tobacco as the major enterprise. Labor off farm was a major enterprise with two in every five RR borrowers.

Rural poverty has been most serious in the Piedmont Area. Wasted manpower is tremendous. These problems are related to small farms, eroded-infertile soil, one-crop cotton or tobacco, an exploitive credit system, and generally primitive technology. There never has been a tradition of adequate family farms.

XII, XIII, and XIV These areas are part of the larger Atlantic Coastal Plains Area. The land is level and sandy. Much of the soil is infertile and requires heavy applications of fertilizer. Farms are very small. Cotton and tobacco are the dominant crops. Many FSA borrowers earn considerable income from labor off farm. In most respects, the basic problems are similar to those outlined above for the Piedmont Area.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region IV

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farms: Acres in farms, average	Size of farms: Acres in crops, average	Size of farms: Percent under 70 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $400	Value of products: Percent under $600	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I Jackson Purchase	80,511	72	30	65	$ 3,148	37	60	54	10
Kentucky	16,344	83	30	54	3,289	39	58	30	12
Tennessee	64,167	69	30	68	3,112	37	61	60	9
II West Highland Rim	49,242	105	31	49	3,361	41	61	41	12
Kentucky	16,710	115	36	42	4,220	38	54	37	10
Tennessee	32,532	100	28	52	2,950	42	64	43	13
III Nashville Basin (Tenn.)	44,263	77	28	54	4,362	41	58	42	18
IV West Kentucky Hills (Ky.)	32,118	101	32	45	3,239	51	67	32	15
V East Highland Rim	76,477	75	23	60	2,475	51	69	33	14
Kentucky	49,619	76	22	59	2,534	49	67	31	13
Tennessee	26,858	73	24	61	2,365	54	73	36	17
VI Blue Grass (Ky.)	60,477	90	22	53	7,626	26	39	36	12
VII Cumberland Mountain	91,323	59	11	72	1,414	73	89	34	32
Kentucky	77,626	59	11	72	1,373	74	89	33	30
West Virginia	13,697	57	8	74	1,645	67	88	40	45
VIII Ohio River Hills (W.Va.)	50,679	86	16	56	3,339	53	75	20	30
X Allegheny Plateau (W.Va.)	32,741	106	17	56	3,390	53	72	20	35
XI Shenandoah - Piedmont	37,112	118	32	51	7,392	41	56	18	30
Virginia	34,947	118	31	52	7,526	42	57	17	30
West Virginia	2,165	123	56	39	3,661	29	40	26	23
XII Virginia Coastal Plains (Va.)	33,000	92	28	61	4,449	40	54	28	24
XIII Carolina Flatwoods (N.C.)	28,328	73	27	71	3,179	22	36	35	11
XIV Carolina Coastal Plains (N.C.)	98,706	74	26	73	3,489	12	22	60	5
XV Piedmont Cotton (N.C.)	26,461	72	28	65	3,339	25	46	49	16
XVI South Blue Ridge (N.C.)	47,649	57	10	76	2,317	54	77	23	31
XVII Tennessee Valley (Tenn.)	48,836	70	22	66	3,548	50	68	26	24
XVIII Cumberland Plateau (Tenn.)	12,600	62	17	73	1,807	64	81	22	36
XIX Tri-City Blacksburg	63,512	72	16	69	3,946	47	68	21	29
Tennessee	18,361	56	16	75	3,445	53	72	18	25
Virginia	45,151	78	16	67	4,150	45	66	22	31
XX Piedmont - Tobacco	77,851	76	17	60	2,934	28	45	45	13
North Carolina	46,983	70	15	62	3,043	26	42	43	14
Virginia	30,868	86	19	56	2,768	31	49	47	11
XXI Central Va. Piedmont (Va.)	30,659	100	19	53	3,263	52	68	24	25
XXII Cotton-Tobacco Transition (N.C.)	30,149	84	25	54	3,191	40	59	29	22
REGION IV	1052,694	79	22	62	3,524	42	59	[illegible]	20

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Revion IV

	Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
			Full-owner	Part-owner	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I	Jackson Purchase	498	14	8	2	70	6	*	4.1
	Kentucky	107	19	11	4	52	13	1	4.3
	Tennessee	391	13	8	*	75	4	*	4.0
II	West Highland Rim	527	27	15	*	51	6	1	5.0
	Kentucky	223	27	21	0	41	10	1	5.1
	Tennessee	304	27	11	1	58	3	*	4.9
III	Nashville Basin (Tenn.)	191	22	12	0	57	7	2	4.5
IV	West Kentucky Hills (Ky.)	239	39	13	1	31	16	0	5.6
V	East Highland Rim	832	43	24	0	22	11	*	5.9
	Kentucky	648	43	28	0	17	12	*	5.9
	Tennessee	184	46	10	0	39	4	1	5.9
VI	Blue Grass (Ky.)	165	34	11	*	29	25	1	5.3
VII	Cumberland Mountain	1006	59	22	1	13	5	*	7.3
	Kentucky	851	60	22	1	12	5	*	7.3
	West Virginia	155	56	19	1	18	5	1	7.1
VIII	Ohio River Hills (W.Va.)	665	64	12	*	15	6	3	7.0
X	Allegheny Plateau (W.Va.)	373	63	10	1	17	5	4	7.1
XI	Shenandoah-Piedmont	297	46	10	*	32	11	1	6.0
	Virginia	271	46	11	0	31	11	1	6.1
	West Virginia	26	35	4	4	45	12	0	5.2
XII	Virginia Coastal Plains (Va.)	258	35	17	0	36	8	4	6.1
XIII	Carolina Flatwoods (N.C.)	258	34	19	0	36	11	*	6.0
XIV	Carolina Coastal Plains (N.C.)	847	23	8	1	52	16	*	4.8
XV	Piedmont Cotton (N.C.)	220	16	10	1	63	9	1	4.6
XVI	South Blue Ridge (N.C.)	486	54	14	0	25	6	1	6.0
XVII	Tennessee Valley (Tenn.)	321	45	20	0	29	5	1	5.6
XVIII	Cumberland Plateau (Tenn.)	87	66	15	0	17	2	0	6.1
XIX	Tri-City Blacksburg	588	56	16	1	14	11	2	6.7
	Tennessee	96	51	25	3	16	4	1	6.9
	Virginia	492	58	14	1	13	12	2	6.6
XX	Piedmont-Tobacco	602	27	9	1	49	13	1	5.1
	North Carolina	392	20	11	1	55	12	1	5.0
	Virginia	210	39	7	-	38	15	1	5.3
XXI	Central Va. Piedmont (Va.)	251	51	9	1	30	7	2	6.7
XXII	Cotton-Tobacco Transition(N.C.)	207	23	17	0	50	10	*	4.9
REGION IV		9218	41	14	1	33	10	1	5.9

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region IV

Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
	Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Family living: Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I Jackson Purchase	90	44	1182	931	1222	1198	208	990	347	250
Kentucky	91	40	1170	828	1328	1111	218	893	355	276
Tennessee	90	45	1186	959	1193	1222	205	1017	345	243
II West Highland Rim	127	45	1285	920	1474	999	174	825	369	225
Kentucky	135	46	1420	1006	1654	1029	201	828	367	248
Tennessee	121	44	1186	857	1343	977	157	820	371	208
III Nashville Basin (Tenn.)	109	48	1311	1004	1543	956	190	766	335	209
IV West Kentucky Hills (Ky.)	131	43	1366	990	1646	1045	200	845	344	264
V East Highland Rim	106	40	1244	928	1890	1002	173	829	379	222
Kentucky	104	37	1237	917	1873	1014	181	833	378	230
Tennessee	116	47	1271	966	1951	962	147	815	383	191
VI Blue Grass (Ky.)	129	51	1227	925	1820	1105	220	885	354	300
VII Cumberland Mountain	117	23	1065	792	2060	1029	170	859	395	265
Kentucky	121	24	1051	805	2101	992	155	837	396	258
West Virginia	95	20	1145	721	1835	1230	252	978	388	307
VIII Ohio River Hills (W.Va.)	108	24	1305	759	2010	1174	237	937	377	279
X Allegheny Plateau (W.Va.)	135	27	1182	697	1987	1160	223	937	397	295
XI Shenandoah - Piedmont	139	46	1416	945	2040	1135	306	829	341	259
Virginia	138	44	1373	929	2058	1135	303	832	340	255
West Virginia	148	62	1862	1119	1858	1131	331	800	357	295
XII Virginia Coastal Plains (Va.)	90	31	989	558	1243	1052	345	707	281	279
XIII Carolina Flatwoods (N.C.)	59	33	985	629	1372	1135	326	809	417	278
XIV Carolina Coastal Plains (N.C.)	82	32	887	546	1024	1274	299	975	454	279
XV Piedmont Cotton (N.C.)	88	36	1064	679	1021	1230	226	1004	551	248
XVI South Blue Ridge (N.C.)	72	20	945	723	1606	923	139	784	453	228
XVII Tennessee Valley (Tenn.)	104	38	1319	1077	2348	977	182	795	340	203
XVIII Cumberland Plateau (Tenn.)	131	50	1602	1255	2698	1060	182	878	358	224
XIX Tri-City Blacksburg	85	24	1166	823	2133	980	175	805	334	238
Tennessee	87	33	1294	1085	2749	960	167	793	392	190
Virginia	84	23	1141	772	2013	984	176	808	323	248
XX Piedmont-Tobacco	103	29	900	577	979	1102	224	878	411	243
North Carolina	92	28	951	646	1042	1123	233	890	459	240
Virginia	123	30	805	446	862	1061	205	856	321	248
XXI Central Va. Piedmont (Va.)	119	29	940	600	1260	914	158	756	357	201
XXII Cotton-Tobacco Transition (N.C.)	109	38	1256	874	1419	1195	290	905	469	255
REGION IV	103	33	1138	793		1092	224	868	387	252

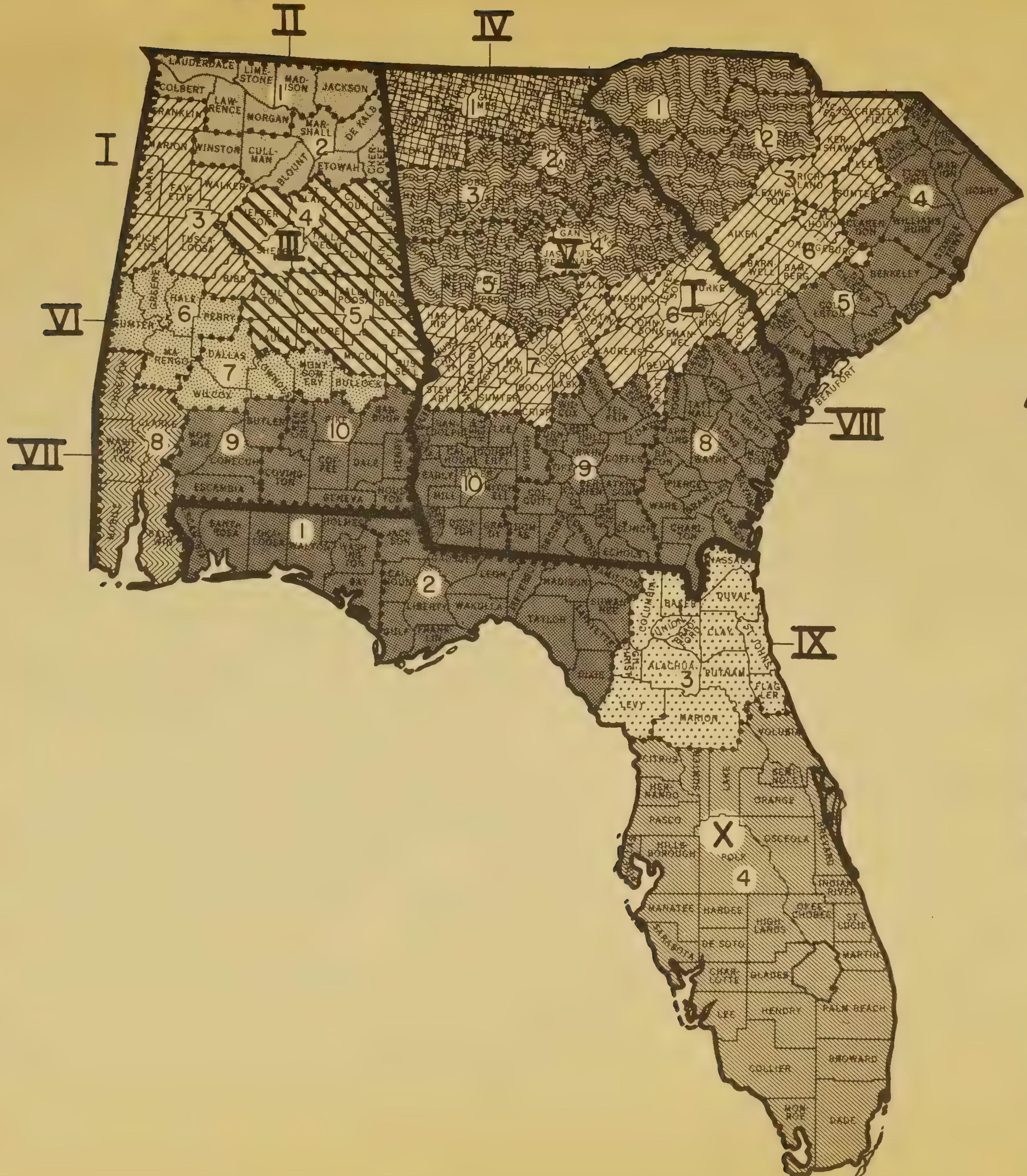
TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region IV

	Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ½ of cash income							
			Cotton	Tobacco	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Forestry & other
I	Jackson Purchase	3.6	73	11	12	16	2	14	3	6
	Kentucky	4.5	9	52	16	46	3	48	9	9
	Tennessee	3.6	97	*	11	8	2	5	2	5
II	West Highland Rim	4.5	25	45	19	32	17	34	9	16
	Kentucky	4.6	1	74	11	25	7	57	5	8
	Tennessee	4.4	42	24	24	37	24	17	13	22
III	Nashville Basin (Tenn.)	4.8	28	38	21	21	4	56	7	6
IV	West Kentucky Hills (Ky.)	4.8	0	39	30	20	5	33	7	10
V	East Highland Rim	5.0	2	61	29	17	12	23	8	11
	Kentucky	5.0	0	67	27	12	6	27	4	9
	Tennessee	4.9	12	38	37	35	36	13	25	16
VI	Blue Grass (Ky.)	4.2	0	90	14	9	5	53	7	14
VII	Cumberland Mountain	4.8	0	34	47	1	17	14	6	21
	Kentucky	4.9	0	37	44	1	17	15	5	22
	West Virginia	4.6	0	22	61	1	18	9	11	14
VIII	Ohio River Hills (W.Va.)	4.1	0	2	58	7	37	29	22	22
X	Allegheny Plateau (W.Va.)	4.1	0	*	55	9	30	18	24	18
XI	Shenandoah - Piedmont	4.3	1	6	48	28	20	43	24	18
	Virginia	4.2	1	6	50	29	21	41	25	18
	West Virginia	5.0	0	0	31	12	4	62	19	15
XII	Virginia Coastal Plains (Va.)	3.3	10	2	44	11	2	7	22	32
XIII	Carolina Flatwoods (N.C.)	4.0	50	52	25	16	*	1	7	27
XIV	Carolina Coastal Plains (N.C.)	3.1	88	81	14	2	*	1	3	28
XV	Piedmont Cotton (N.C.)	2.9	93	4	44	4	1	11	12	20
XVI	South Blue Ridge (N.C.)	3.4	1	25	54	4	15	13	13	36
XVII	Tennessee Valley (Tenn.)	4.6	11	56	32	8	15	23	15	22
XVIII	Cumberland Plateau (Tenn.)	4.9	7	11	48	16	41	11	19	21
XIX	Tri-City Blacksburg	4.2	1	41	45	7	27	24	16	20
	Tennessee	4.6	1	77	21	4	16	22	8	11
	Virginia	4.2	1	34	50	8	30	24	17	22
XX	Piedmont - Tobacco	2.5	9	91	30	3	2	3	6	7
	North Carolina	2.4	7	91	29	4	1	3	7	8
	Virginia	2.7	12	91	32	1	3	2	4	6
XXI	Central Va. Piedmont (Va.)	3.5	1	62	53	6	4	16	16	13
XXII	Cotton-Tobacco Transition (N.C.)	4.0	70	29	45	3	2	15	13	8
REGION IV		4.1	21	41	34	10	12	19	11	18

*Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region IV

	Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purchase	Active SRE FHI	Families with grant only	Active C&C services	Active Coop. assns.	Total composite caseload
I	Jackson Purchase	2764	83	53	387	0	458	141	7	4378
	Kentucky	686	35	38	60	0	3	97	1	1108
	Tennessee	2078	48	15	327	0	455	44	6	3270
II	West Highland Rim	3013	103	63	290	0	189	124	12	4657
	Kentucky	1270	29	10	96	0	19	75	4	1994
	Tennessee	1743	74	53	194	0	170	49	8	2663
III	Nashville Basin (Tenn.)	1174	56	26	211	1	131	36	5	2102
IV	West Kentucky Hills (Ky.)	1400	68	158	53	9	16	197	3	2030
V	East Highland Rim	5342	163	178	188	13	231	372	24	6938
	Kentucky	4146	110	86	78	6	62	326	13	5043
	Tennessee	1196	53	92	110	7	169	46	11	1895
VI	Blue Grass (Ky.)	2877	105	375	378	1	67	85	5	4323
VII	Cumberland Mountain	6435	316	2933	7	6	508	874	24	23177
	Kentucky	5721	213	2920	7	6	213	834	22	22284
	West Virginia	714	103	13	0	0	295	40	2	893
VIII	Ohio River Hills (W.Va.)	4341	387	84	143	6	984	262	22	5854
X	Allegheny Plateau (W.Va.)	2382	236	59	76	9	213	142	7	3170
XI	Shenandoah - Piedmont	1736	189	4	148	0	108	61	2	2542
	Virginia	1583	167	3	106	0	31	54	1	2222
	West Virginia	153	22	1	42	0	77	7	1	320
XII	Virginia Coastal Plains (Va.)	1814	204	5	172	2	2	146	14	2949
XIII	Carolina Flatwoods (N.C.)	1726	78	24	200	0	569	94	17	2713
XIV	Carolina Coastal Plains (N.C.)	5541	180	13	594	0	1471	153	34	8304
XV	Piedmont Cotton (N.C.)	1290	133	31	245	1	353	40	9	2413
XVI	South Blue Ridge (N.C.)	3480	306	35	185	31	1027	193	20	4991
XVII	Tennessee Valley (Tenn.)	1821	76	54	200	6	147	54	10	2341
XVIII	Cumberland Plateau (Tenn.)	599	42	7	58	5	18	44	5	1006
XIX	Tri-City Blacksburg	3800	208	26	143	9	52	129	10	4714
	Tennessee	619	29	0	40	2	18	13	3	894
	Virginia	3181	179	26	103	7	34	116	7	3820
XX	Piedmont - Tobacco	3632	349	19	426	8	735	240	30	5959
	North Carolina	2350	236	10	318	8	734	114	20	3944
	Virginia	1282	113	9	108	0	1	126	10	2015
XXI	Central Va. Piedmont (Va.)	1487	88	23	104	1	7	157	6	2158
XXII	Cotton-Tobacco Transition(NC)	1271	180	2	183	6	340	66	15	2302
REGION IV		57925	3550	4172	4391	114	7626	3610	281	99021



AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION V

AGRICULTURAL AREAS

- I Upper Coastal Plains
- II Tennessee Valley
- III Piedmont-Limestone Valley
- IV' South Blue Ridge
- V Piedmont Cotton
- VI Black Belt
- VII Long Leaf Piney Woods
- VIII Lower Coastal Plains
- IX Florida General Farming
- X Florida Citrus and Truck

DISTRICTS

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THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION V

The four southeastern states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, comprise this region. The northern half of the region is mountainous and rugged, while the lower part is hilly, but tends to gradually flatten out towards the coast. There are many varied soil types, but most of them have lost their original fertility through constant cultivation and erosion. Except in Florida, cotton is the principal cash crop, supplemented by tobacco and peanuts in South Carolina, parts of Georgia and Alabama. Truck, fruit, and livestock are important enterprises in Florida. The farms are generally inadequate and worked largely by tenants or sharecroppers. In some areas, Negroes comprise the greater part of the population; in others, they are of little importance.

I Upper Coastal Plains. This area is about two or three counties wide and extends the width of central Georgia and South Carolina; it also includes a portion of northwest Alabama. Cotton is the principal cash crop, supplemented by tobacco in South Carolina. Fruits, especially peaches, are grown extensively in the western part of Georgia. Problems of this area include a high proportion of tenancy with insecurity of tenure; soil erosion; overdependence on cotton; and lack of other sources of income. The average farm has 104 acres with only 38 acres in crops; its value, including livestock and machinery, is $2,425. The average farm in the Georgia area is much larger in size and value. Over half of the farm operators are Negroes.

II Tennessee Valley. The part of this area in Region V, comprises northern Alabama. The northern part of the area is rugged, but it flattens out towards the South. This area was among the first to be devoted to cotton and it still provides a relatively high yield. Nevertheless, with fair treatment much of the area will produce excellent pasture and forage crops for increasing livestock. Practically all of the operators are white and well over half are tenants. The farms average under 70 acres and produce less than $600 in products.

III Piedmont-Limestone Valley. This area covers east central Alabama. It consists of a series of limestone valleys, and most of the Appalachian Mountain area of Alabama. Except for the valleys, most of the area is rugged to mountainous. Erosion is a major problem of the area and the soil is not very fertile. Much of the land has reverted to forage, and grazing is increasing, along with the raising of feed grain. The average farm of 88 acres has only 31 acres in crops. Truck, fruit, and dairy products supply the urban Birmingham area. Cotton is relatively unimportant. Value of production is less than $400 on over half of the farms.

IV South Blue Ridge. The part of this area in Region V covers the northern part of Georgia. It is mountainous and much of the land is unsuitable for cultivation. Only one-fourth of the average farm of 86 acres is in crops and the value of production on two-thirds of the units is under $600.

V Piedmont Cotton. This area includes the upper third of South Carolina and Georgia, except for the Blue Ridge Area. This area has a rolling topography with much of the land of questionable adaptability to cultivation. Severe erosion has forced much of the land out of crop cultivation. Georgia lost over one million acres of crop land between 1919 and 1932. Cotton and corn have been the main crops, but in recent years there has been a slight shift to livestock and dairying, especially to supply local markets. The average farm is 97 acres with only 37 acres in crops, and 62 percent produced less than $600 in products in 1939. Over half of the operators are tenants and two-thirds are white.

VI Black Belt. This area begins in Bullock County in lower eastern Alabama and widens as it extends westward across the state. The topography is nearly level with an underlay of soft, chalky limestone. Prior to the advent of the boll weevil, this was the leading cotton producing section of the state. Even now cotton occupies an important place, especially on the large holdings where most of the farming is still done by Negro tenants and croppers. Most of the soils in the

area are especially adapted to growing grasses and legumes, and livestock production is rapidly increasing. The average size of farm is 84 acres with only 28 acres in crops. Major problems of the area include small farms and low-income and insecure tenure. Over three-fourths of the farms in 1939 were under 70 acres, produced less than $600 in products, and were operated by tenants. Negroes account for four-fifths of the operators.

VII Long Leaf Piney Woods. The part of this area in Region V includes five southwestern counties of Alabama. Much of the area is covered with deep sands and is practically useless for cultivation. Second growth wood stands, pecan groves, and poor quality range for cattle and poultry predominate here. About two thirds of the farms are owner operated and under 70 acres in size. The average farm, including livestock and equipment, is worth less than $2,100 and four-fifths, of the farms produced less than $600 in crops during 1939. White operators predominate in the area.

VIII Lower Coastal Plains. This area includes the lower third of Georgia and South Carolina, the upper third of Florida, and a smaller proportion of southern Alabama. The land is hilly to rolling as one proceeds towards the coast and constant cropping has worn away much of the fertility. In South Carolina, cotton and tobacco are the chief cash crops, while in southwest Georgia and extending into Alabama, peanut-hog farms predominate. Much of southeast Georgia is marshy and unsuited for cultivation. The principal source of income in the Flatwoods is naval stores with subsistence farming. Most of the Florida coast has been termed as non-agricultural. The value of production in 1939 on over a half of the farms was under $600, and 62 percent had less than 70 acres.

IX Florida General Farming. A general type of farming is carried on in this area. Peanust, hogs, and livestock are important enterprises along with considerable truck and other crop specialties. Cotton is also grown. The production of tung nut trees for oil is making rapid progress in the area and bids to become a leading enterprise. Much of the land, however, is in woods or pasture and only one-fourth of the average farm of 120 acres is in crops. The value of production in 1939 on nearly half of the farms was under $400, and one-fifth of the operators worked off their farms 100 days or more.

X Florida Citrus and Truck. Most of the citrus fruit and truck crops of Florida are grown in this area. The upper half of the area is devoted largely to a wide variety of fruits. A wide variety of truck crops is grown in the lower half, especially around Lake Okechobee. Much of the southern tip of Florida, however, is in marshes and not suitable for cultivation. In recent years livestock has increased rapidly in the area. Although the average farm has 159 acres with only 22 acres in crops, over four-fifths of the farms have less than 70 acres. The average value per farm is $950 or three times that for any other area in the region. Nevertheless, over half of them show a value of production of under $600 in 1939. Practically all of the operators in the area are white and over half are tenants. Many local and migratory laborers, white and colored, are employed in season on large truck farms.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region V

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farms: Acres in farms, average	Size of farms: Acres in crops, average	Size of farms: Percent under 70 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $400	Value of products: Percent under $600	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I Upper Coastal Plains	102,041	104	38	57	$ 2425	40	64	60	11
Alabama	27,237	85	26	58	1685	62	86	51	13
Georgia	39,002	138	55	49	3185	30	54	65	9
South Carolina	35,802	80	30	64	2833	33	58	60	13
II Tennessee Valley (Ala.)	60,511	70	32	66	2594	36	64	55	9
III Piedmont - Limestone Val. (Ala.)	48,981	88	31	59	2076	57	79	57	14
IV South Blue Ridge (Ga.)	25,974	86	22	54	2400	44	68	46	17
V Piedmont - Cotton	136,059	97	37	57	2719	39	62	59	12
Georgia	80,944	96	34	54	2436	43	68	61	12
South Carolina	55,115	99	42	63	3135	33	53	57	12
VI Black Belt (Ala.)	39,751	84	28	80	1954	81	90	77	7
VII Long Leaf Piney Woods (Ala.)	13,043	79	24	72	2089	68	80	34	20
VIII Lower Coastal Plains	181,045	98	39	62	2800	37	57	56	10
Alabama	42,223	90	43	58	2347	47	72	62	6
Florida	22,068	98	35	60	2475	59	77	39	18
Georgia	70,113	121	48	54	3076	25	46	61	7
South Carolina	46,641	70	24	79	2950	35	49	50	13
IX Florida General Farming (Fla.)	12,267	120	32	56	3402	47	62	26	22
X Florida Citrus & Truck (Fla.)	27,913	159	22	83	9506	42	53	16	26
REGION V AND STATES	647,585	96	35	62	2916	43	64	55	12
Alabama	231,746	83	32	65	2211	56	76	59	10
Florida	62,248	134	28	70	5974	49	62	25	23
Georgia	216,033	110	41	53	2768	35	58	62	10
South Carolina	137,558	82	32	63	2950	34	54	56	13

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region V

	Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
			Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I	Upper Coastal Plains	1709	16	5	*	76	2	1	4.4
	Alabama	616	16	4	*	77	3	*	4.0
	Georgia	635	13	4	*	81	1	1	4.1
	South Carolina	458	20	7	*	72	1	*	5.6
II	Tennessee Valley (Ala.)	646	17	7	1	72	3	*	3.9
III	Piedmont-Limestone Valley (Ala.)	657	15	6	*	73	1	5	4.3
IV	South Blue Ridge (Ga.)	416	22	3	1	70	4	*	3.3
V	Piedmont Cotton	2122	12	3	1	83	1	*	3.9
	Georgia	1494	12	3	1	83	1	*	3.8
	South Carolina	628	11	2	*	86	1	*	4.1
VI	Black Belt (Ala.)	1034	6	2	*	91	1	*	5.5
VII	Long Leaf Piney Woods (Ala.)	231	32	14	*	51	2	1	6.1
VIII	Lower Coastal Plains	2840	28	9	1	54	6	2	4.9
	Alabama	699	20	6	1	65	7	1	4.7
	Florida	778	38	11	3	30	14	4	5.2
	Georgia	759	19	3	1	76	*	1	3.6
	South Carolina	604	34	18	*	45	2	1	6.4
IX	Flordia General Farming (Fla.)	253	58	11	3	13	11	4	6.4
X	Florida Citrus & Truck (Fla.)	294	59	10	3	19	7	2	6.1
REGION V AND STATES		10202	20	6	1	69	3	1	4.8
	Alabama	3883	15	5	1	75	3	1	4.8
	Florida	1325	47	11	3	24	12	3	6.0
	Georgia	3304	15	3	1	79	1	1	3.9
	South Carolina	1690	21	9	*	68	1	1	5.4

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAM LY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region V.

Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
	Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I Upper Coastal Plains	93	45	758	161	341	616	225	391	277	165
Alabama	99	37	741	147	279	562	163	399	264	154
Georgia	105	54	787	189	393	704	268	436	309	168
South Carolina	69	44	739	140	354	565	245	320	252	174
II Tennessee Valley (Ala.)	79	38	806	282	477	788	184	604	261	160
III Piedmont - Limestone Valley (Ala.)	95	41	704	137	334	586	155	431	261	149
IV South Blue Ridge (Ga.)	106	34	737	306	519	742	161	581	328	159
V Piedmont - Cotton	98	40	756	166	296	690	216	474	313	163
Georgia	104	41	770	168	334	700	223	477	323	153
South Carolina	85	39	673	116	205	667	200	467	290	188
VI Black Belt (Ala.)	58	31	597	-97	-53	447	179	268	220	127
VII Long Leaf Piney Woods (Ala.)	60	29	652	16	276	450	166	284	206	150
VIII Lower Coastal Plains	80	42	742	176	533	664	217	447	268	175
Alabama	83	40	579	2	170	549	176	373	219	145
Florida	83	42	694	171	682	648	160	488	284	190
Georgia	90	50	908	273	555	767	312	455	303	172
South Carolina	59	33	782	264	734	690	219	471	262	196
IX Florida General Farming (Fla.)	107	37	744	204	1001	744	213	531	198	295
X Florida Citrus & Truck (Fla.)	57	23	850	193	1022	911	314	597	219	323
REGION V AND STATES	85	40	735	151	404	659	217	442	271	169
Alabama	79	37	673	69	188	574	182	392	240	145
Florida	82	37	739	183	885	739	219	520	253	239
Georgia	101	45	801	223	438	730	253	477	316	161
South Carolina	72	38	748	175	455	655	227	428	270	187

TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region V

Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
		Cotton	Tobacco	Truck & fruit	Labor off farm	Hogs	Dairy	Poultry	Forestry & other
I Upper Coastal Plains	2.4	96	3	5	37	4	1	10	31
Alabama	2.0	98	0	3	42	1	1	12	4
Georgia	2.7	94	6	5	40	5	2	8	46
South Carolina	2.5	96	2	10	29	6	*	9	48
II Tennessee Valley (Ala.)	2.1	100	*	4	25	1	4	6	13
III Piedmont - Limestone Valley (Ala.)	2.2	97	0	4	40	2	1	11	13
IV South Blue Ridge (Ga.)	2.9	78	*	25	57	4	3	25	17
V Piedmont - Cotton	2.5	96	*	5	40	4	5	24	20
Georgia	2.5	97	*	6	39	4	4	24	18
South Carolina	2.6	93	0	3	42	4	6	25	24
VI Black Belt (Ala.)	1.7	99	0	1	18	1	4	14	20
VII Long Leaf Piney Woods (Ala.)	2.4	86	*	8	56	6	0	9	32
VIII Lower Coastal Plains	3.1	75	27	6	32	19	1	9	52
Alabama	2.7	94	*	3	28	8	1	4	66
Florida	3.2	47	20	4	46	45	1	17	54
Georgia	3.1	82	40	5	16	13	*	6	54
South Carolina	3.3	77	51	12	40	7	-	6	28
IX Florida General Farming (Fla.)	3.1	9	26	53	56	50	2	33	22
X Florida Citrus & Truck (Fla.)	2.6	2	1	68	52	38	4	14	18
REGION V AND STATES	2.6	84	9	8	36	9	2	14	30
Alabama	2.2	97	*	3	31	3	2	10	24
Florida	3.2	29	16	27	47	43	2	19	38
Georgia	2.7	90	10	8	36	6	3	17	31
South Carolina	2.8	88	19	8	38	6	3	14	32

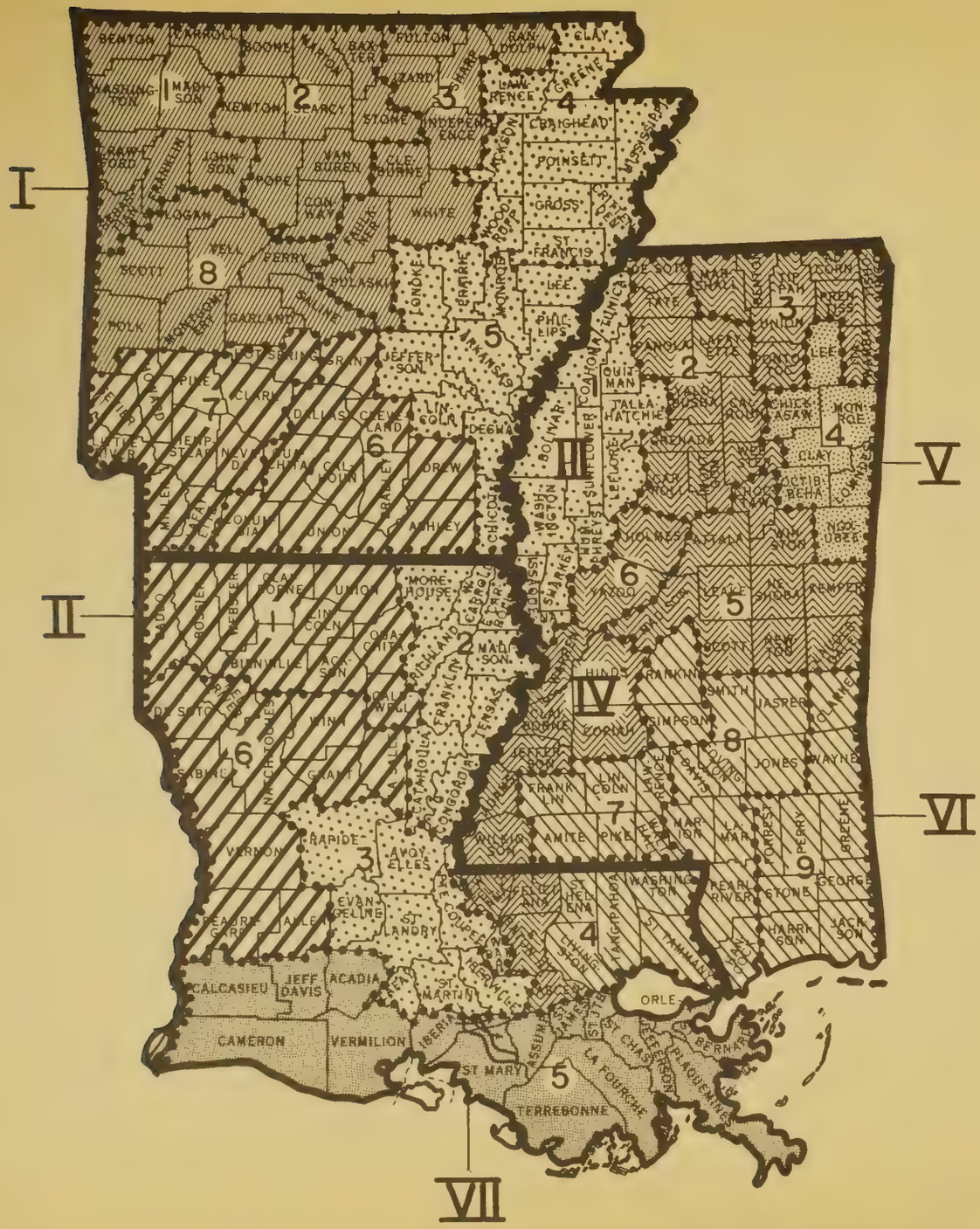
*Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region V

Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purchase	Families with grant only	Active C&C services	Active Coop assns.
I Upper Coastal Plains	12,104	439	1,655	*	*	241	*
Alabama	4,488	144	697	*	*	82	*
Georgia	3,272	94	251	*	*	61	*
South Carolina	4,344	201	707	479	4,334	98	22
II Tennessee Valley (Ala.)	5,098	458	396	*	108	18	*
III Piedmont - Limestone Val.(Ala)	6,174	342	812	*	*	152	*
IV South Blue Ridge (Ga.)	3,558	289	486	175	49	21	42
V Piedmont - Cotton	18,100	922	1,215	*	14,588	240	*
Georgia	12,732	539	900	*	2,884	127	*
South Carolina	5,368	383	315	555	11,704	113	36
VI Black Belt (Ala.)	8,476	293	891	302	40	81	37
VII Long Leaf Piney Woods (Ala.)	2,206	184	491	25	-	8	14
VIII Lower Coastal Plains	27,261	720	3,801	*	*	*	*
Alabama	6,156	374	752	467	74	42	44
Florida	5,893	162	1,280	*	*	62	*
Georgia	10,754	139	871	*	*	*	34
South Carolina	4,458	45	898	301	4,886	26	21
IX Florida General Farming(Fla.)	2,265	42	863	*	*	19	*
X Florida Citrus & Truck (Fla.)	2,211	375	481	*	*	10	*
REGION V AND STATES	88,763	4,130	11,150	5,820	24,945	885	616
Alabama	33,162	1,815	4,013	1,943	298	311	204
Florida	10,814	609	2,668	171	63	87	30
Georgia	30,347	1,077	2,549	2,371	3,660	250	303
South Carolina	14,440	629	1,920	1,335	20,924	237	79

* Figures not available

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION VI



AGRICULTURAL AREAS

- I Ozark-Ouachita
- II Sandhills Piney Woods
- III Mississippi River Delta
- IV Brown Loam - Short Leaf Pine
- V Black Belt
- VI Long Leaf Piney Woods
- VII Gulf Special Crops

DISTRICTS

THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION VI

This region, comprising Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, is one of many contradictions. It includes some of the poorest and some of the richest land in the Nation and some very poor and some very rich farmers. Rural poverty and distress have been great. The farming technology is quite primitive - often one man and one mule. There is little mechanization. The dominant cotton economy has failed to sustain the majority of farm families at minimum adequate living levels, and on the rolling land it has failed to sustain the soil productivity.

I Ozark-Cuachita. This area includes the northwestern half of Arkansas and extends into Missouri and Oklahoma of Regions III and VIII, respectively. The area is very rugged and the soil is generally poor and deeply eroded. Only one-fourth of the average farm is in crops. Subsistence farming is generally practiced in this area and many of the families supplement their meager farm income with off-farm work and handicrafts. In limited, more favorable areas, fruit and livestock are produced.

Lack of capital resources, low income, and poor eroded soils are some of the major problems of the area. Most of the farmers are native white owners.

II Sandhills Piney Woods. The southern one-third of Arkansas and the eastern half of Louisiana are included in this area, which extends into eastern Texas. The land is generally hilly and rough with a sandy to sandy-loam soil, except for the narrow Red River Valley in Louisiana, which is very fertile. In the valley, large plantations produce cotton with sharecroppers. Elsewhere much of the area is in second growth piney woods and only a third of the farm land is in crops.

Farms and farm resources are generally quite inadequate and family incomes are low. Seven out of ten farms produced less than $600 in products in 1939; six out of ten included less than 70 acres, and the average value of the farm, including livestock and equipment, was less than $2500. About half of the farmers are owners and a somewhat small proportion are negro operators.

III Mississippi River Delta. This area lies on both sides of the Mississippi River and extends the length of Arkansas and Louisiana, but includes only the northwestern part of Mississippi. The soil is rich - alluvial and some of the best in the world. Most of the land is in plantations which are broken up into small units and worked by Negro sharecroppers under strict supervision. In recent years sharecroppers have been replaced by tractors and day laborers in some sections. Cotton is depended upon almost entirely for cash income. In Arkansas, however, a long narrow strip of land just west of Crowley's Ridge is underlaid with a hard-pan subsoil and used for rice production.

Instability of tenure, a vicious credit system, little or no production for home use, and sole dependence on cotton keep the tenants and sharecroppers near poverty level despite the richness of the soil.

IV Brown Loam-Short Leaf Pine. This area extends diagonally from northeast to southwest Mississippi and into Louisiana. The land is hilly to gently rolling with a wide variety of soil types. Much of the area is seriously eroded and the hills are generally gullied. Cotton and corn are the chief crops with most of the cash income from cotton. Small units and over emphasis on cotton, despite relatively low yields, contribute to the very low family incomes.

In 1939, the average farm was 73 acres in size with only 23 acres in crops. Four-fifths of the farms produced less than $600 in farm products. Considering that two-thirds of the operators are tenants, their share was much lower. Over two-thirds of the operators in the area are Negroes and the majority of these are tenants.

V Black Belt. The part of this area located in northeast Mississippi is very similar in type of soil to that in Alabama. It is perhaps more rugged and less fertile

but is one of the richer areas of Mississippi. Cotton is the main cash crop, but dairy and livestock are increasing. Three-fourths of the farm operators are white and over half are tenants. The average farm has 71 acres with only 26 acres in crops. Sixty percent of the farms produced less than $400 in farm products during 1939.

VI Long Leaf Piney Woods. This area which includes the southern third of Mississippi and a small part of Louisiana, and extends into Alabama, is largely covered with a second growth of piney woods and pecan groves. Much of the land is used for livestock grazing; however, cotton is grown in the northern part and truck along the Gulf. Over half of the farms are owner operated, under 70 acres, and produced less than $400 in 1939. The average farm of 77 acres is worth less than $1800 even when livestock and equipment are included. Family incomes are generally very low.

VII Gulf Special Crops. The lower third of Louisiana along the Gulf is largely devoted to sugar cane, truck, rice, and other crops. A very heavy rainfall prevents cotton from growing well here. Much of the land up to 20 miles from the Gulf is in marshes and trapping is the chief means of livelihood. The average farm has 87 acres with only 32 acres in crops. Three-fourths of them have less than 70 acres and almost three-fifths produced less than $600 in products in 1939. Operators in this area are almost entirely white and over half of them are tenants. Capitalization on the average farm is $4,337, the highest for any area in the region.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region VI

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farms: Acres in farms, average	Size of farms: Acres in crops, average	Size of farms: Percent under 70 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $400	Value of products: Percent under $600	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I Ozark - Ouachita (Ark.)	84,876	98	25	46	$2,181	49	71	37	18
II Sandhills Piney Woods	96,449	77	28	65	2,201	47	72	52	11
Arkansas	44,379	83	30	59	2,054	45	69	49	12
Louisiana	52,070	71	26	71	2,326	48	74	54	11
III Mississippi River Delta	219,103	55	31	85	3,028	28	55	77	5
Arkansas	87,419	69	38	75	3,296	28	51	71	7
Louisiana	60,586	50	25	90	2,762	38	67	72	5
Mississippi	71,098	42	28	93	2,924	21	49	90	3
*IV Brown Loam-Short Leaf Pine(Miss)	97,695	73	23	71	1,782	59	82	68	7
V Black Belt (Miss.)	63,798	71	26	68	1,768	60	82	59	8
*VI Long Leaf Piney Woods	58,501	77	26	65	1,771	53	76	41	14
VII Gulf Special Crops (La.)	37,351	87	32	76	4,337	41	58	46	14
REGION VI AND STATES	657,773	72	28	71	2,452	45	68	60	10
Arkansas	216,674	83	31	61	2,605	40	62	53	12
Louisiana	150,007	67	27	80	3,003	42	67	59	10
Mississippi	291,092	66	25	74	2,056	49	73	66	8

* The Louisiana part of Areas IV and VI is included in Area III.

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VI

Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
		Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I Ozark-Ouachita (Ark.)	1435	36	6	1	52	5	*	3.8
II Sandhills Piney Woods	1638	31	7	:	58	2	1	4.6
Arkansas	865	29	9	1	60	1	*	4.2
Louisiana	773	35	5	*	57	2	1	5.1
III Mississippi River Delta	1773	20	3	4	65	6	2	3.5
Arkansas	706	23	4	4	65	2	2	3.3
Louisiana	875	17	3	5	65	10	*	3.8
Mississippi	192	25	3	2	58	3	9	3.0
IV Brown Loam - Short Leaf Pine(Miss.)	1814	21	3	1	71	3	1	4.1
Louisiana	101	22	-	1	56	18	3	6.6
Mississippi	1713	21	3	1	72	2	1	4.0
V Black Belt (Miss.)	368	21	2	*	75	2	*	3.8
VI Long Leaf Piney Woods	1614	49	4	2	40	4	1	5.3
Louisiana	235	46	7	8	36	3	-	6.2
Mississippi	1379	49	4	1	41	4	1	5.1
VII Gulf Special Crops (La.)	209	21	8	-	66	5	-	4.9
REGION VI AND STATES	8851	30	4	2	59	4	1	4.4
Arkansas	3006	31	6	2	57	3	1	4.0
Louisiana	2193	27	4	3	59	6	1	4.9
Mississippi	3652	32	3	1	60	3	1	4.5

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VI

Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
									Family living	
	Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non-real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Value of food produced for home use	Cash expenditures
I Ozark - Ouachita (Ark.)	102	36	792	398	694	765	114	651	328	183
II Sandhills Piney Woods	78	35	663	279	574	617	114	503	285	174
Arkansas	83	39	693	278	547	656	119	537	282	185
Louisiana	71	31	628	281	604	573	107	466	289	162
III Mississippi River Delta	50	33	761	397	641	926	213	713	326	217
Arkansas	64	40	864	474	780	1174	290	884	389	235
Louisiana	38	27	693	354	535	684	132	552	276	191
Mississippi	48	32	694	307	614	1117	300	817	325	267
IV Brown Loam- Short Leaf Pine	76	33	720	243	446	649	162	487	312	174
Louisiana	36	24	483	157	374	491	81	410	276	138
Mississippi	78	33	734	248	451	658	167	491	314	176
V Black Belt (Miss.)	74	33	777	226	397	623	140	483	279	173
VI Long Leaf Piney Woods	73	29	700	289	770	697	158	539	294	191
Louisiana	49	25	853	447	1061	802	202	600	316	166
Mississippi	77	30	674	262	720	679	150	529	290	195
VII Gulf Special Crops (La.)	54	43	718	286	717	824	270	554	250	238
REGION VI AND STATES	75	34	728	304	630	747	174	573	296	188
Arkansas	89	38	781	372	709	845	172	673	299	196
Louisiana	53	30	680	311	626	683	163	520	282	180
Mississippi	77	32	714	244	567	704	182	522	302	186

TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VI

Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
		Cotton	Sugar beets & potatoes	Truck & fruit	Labor off farm	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Forestry & other
I Ozark - Ouachita (Ark.)	3.7	60	1	12	40	18	48	14	10
II Sandhills Piney Woods	2.9	93	8	12	53	8	6	12	15
Arkansas	3.1	94	6	14	49	8	10	12	17
Louisiana	2.7	92	11	10	57	9	2	11	12
III Mississippi River Delta	2.5	97	10	5	20	1	4	4	11
Arkansas	2.8	99	2	3	16	1	9	5	6
Louisiana	2.2	97	18	7	21	1	*	4	15
Mississippi	2.5	94	0	3	26	2	2	6	9
IV Brown Loam - Short Leaf Pine	2.8	94	7	6	38	3	11	13	25
Louisiana	2.0	84	30	18	15	2	2	4	2
Mississippi	2.8	95	5	6	39	3	11	13	26
V Black Belt (Miss.)	2.7	90	1	4	27	1	44	8	12
VI Long Leaf Piney Woods	3.0	85	9	26	51	4	6	16	11
Louisiana	3.0	70	9	44	26	4	18	6	3
Mississippi	3.0	87	9	23	56	4	5	18	12
VII Gulf Special Crops (La.)	2.8	39	45	37	29	1	1	10	16
REGION VI AND STATES	2.9	84	8	12	38	6	15	11	14
Arkansas	3.3	77	2	10	36	11	27	11	11
Louisiana	2.5	85	17	16	34	4	3	7	12
Mississippi	2.9	90	6	12	43	3	12	14	18

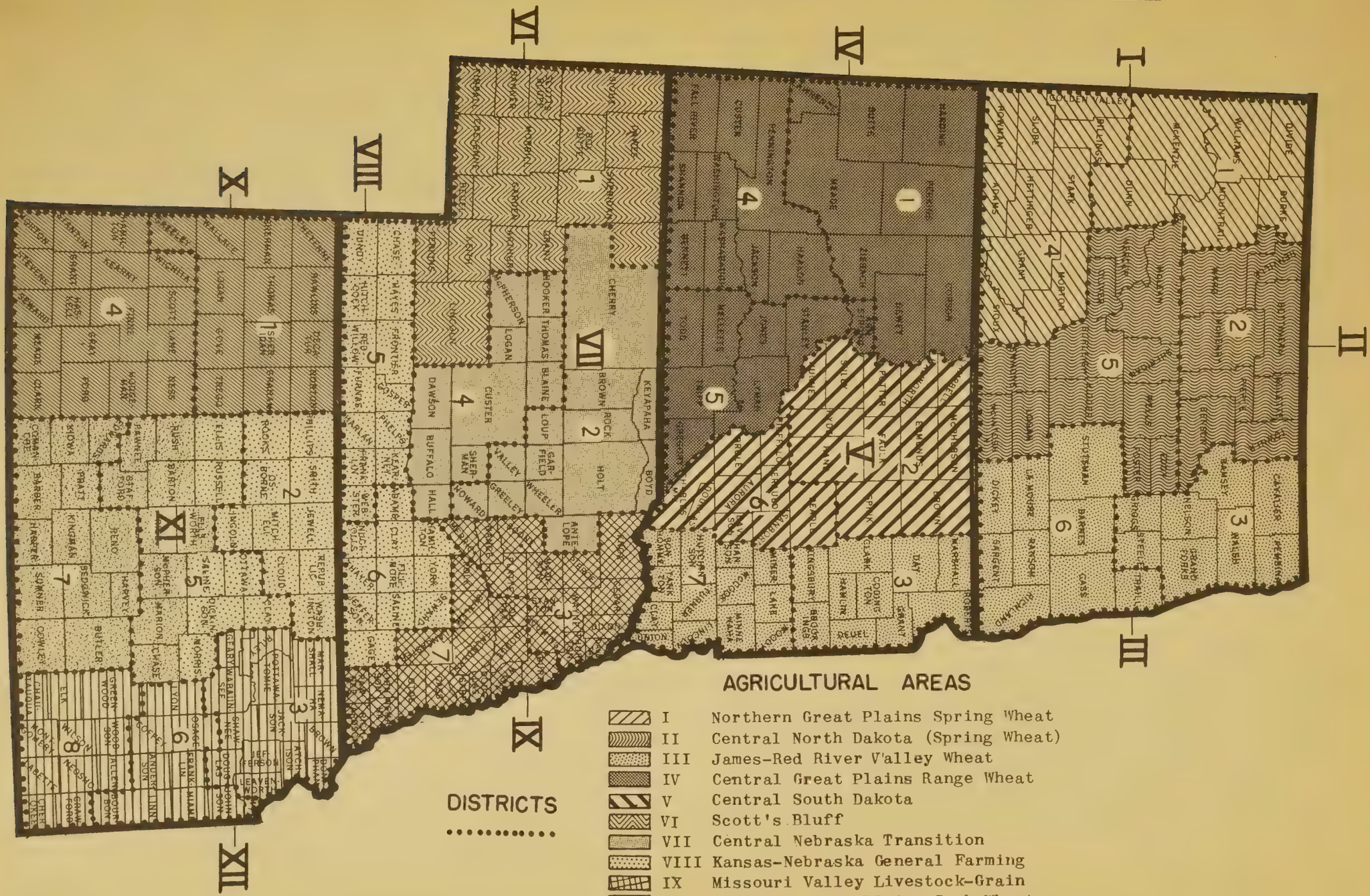
*Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region VI

Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purchase	Families with grant only	Active C&C services
I Ozark - Ouachita (Ark.)	12482	568	2991	405	62	240
II Sandhills Piney Woods	15426	517	1279	662	1542	405
Arkansas	7375	483	777	378	171	209
Louisiana	8051	34	502	284	1371	196
III Mississippi River Delta	14386	349	767	2200	15	391
Arkansas	6286	247	603	807	14	172
Louisiana	6717	27	122	649	0	164
Mississippi	1383	75	42	744	1	55
IV Brown Loam - Short Leaf Pine	12492	787	534	765	238	249
Louisiana	654	8	258	0	0	2
Mississippi	11838	779	276	765	238	247
V Black Belt (Miss.)	3614	274	64	240	846	73
VI Long Leaf Piney Woods	11538	423	844	433	10	203
Louisiana	2361	3	358	31	3	74
Mississippi	9177	420	486	402	7	129
VII Gulf Special Crops (La.)	3704	34	618	179	0	17
REGION VI AND STATES	78028	3074	7107	4884	2713	1578
Arkansas	28461*	1383*	4380*	1590	247	621
Louisiana	22591*	110*	1859*	1143	1374	453
Mississippi	26976*	1581*	868	2151	1092	504

* Excess of state figures over sum of areas explained by items not distributed by areas.

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION VII



AGRICULTURAL AREAS

	I	Northern Great Plains Spring Wheat
	II	Central North Dakota (Spring Wheat)
	III	James-Red River V'alley Wheat
	IV	Central Great Plains Range Wheat
	V	Central South Dakota
	VI	Scott's Bluff
	VII	Central Nebraska Transition
	VIII	Kansas-Nebraska General Farming
	IX	Missouri Valley Livestock-Grain
	X	Southern Great Plains Cash Wheat
	XI	Central Kansas-Oklahoma Wheat-Livestock
	XII	Kansas-Missouri General Farming

THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION VII

Here we find a mixture of the Corn Belt, Cash Wheat and Range farming patterns.

I Northern Great Plains Spring Wheat. This western third of North Dakota is a part of the larger Northern Great Plains Spring Wheat area which extends into Montana. It is sparsely settled. Many farms have been abandoned during drought years. There are few towns above 2,000 but many villages. Many people living in the small villages are former farmers and in recent years have been working on W. P. A. Ranching is the main type of farming with large acreages of wheat in the northwestern portions.

One basic problem is much land taken over by counties for taxes and Bank of North Dakota. This land is for sale - making for tenure instability; large operators absorbing abandoned farms at expense of small farmers who need more land to round out economic units; presence of many unsatisfactory purchase contracts. This is an area where tremendous land-man adjustments are taking place. Another serious problem is the nature of these adjustments. Too often oversized ranches are getting bigger while the below-size, family farm is not being developed to adequate size.

II Central North Dakota Spring Wheat. This is the largest area in the state and includes the most farms and the most FSA borrowers. Range and crop farming are intermingled. Wheat, the principal cash crop, is grown over most of the area. Beef cattle and sheep are common.

This is in the transition area between the midwest quarter-section, family-farm pattern and the western ranch pattern. Farms were established originally on the 160, 240, 320 acre pattern. Periodic drought has made it a high risk area and many of these small units have proved inadequate. There is considerable instability because so much land is for sale. Many farmers have bought farms under unfavorable purchase contracts. During the 1930 decade there was a great deal of distress and poverty.

III James-Red River Valley. This area extends into Minnesota. It follows the Midwest pattern of family farms and, compared with the rest of North and South Dakota, has been rather stable. Livestock production is general, along with specialized crops such as sugar beets, potatoes and wheat. Most farms are highly mechanized and capitalized. This area is also discussed in the Section on Region II.

IV Central Great Plains Range-Wheat. This is part of a larger area extending into Wyoming and Montana and includes all of South Dakota west of the Missouri River. It is sparsely populated and has no large cities except Hot Springs, Rapid City, Lead, and Deadwood in the "Black Hills" section. Ranching is the predominant farming pattern. Many small units have been absorbed by the larger operators. Both beef cattle and sheep are raised; 30 acres are required per animal unit over much of the area due to overgrazing and to drought killing much of the grass. The principal crop is rye, with some wheat and corn in the southern part. There are many distressed, poverty-stricken farmers in the area. Favorable crops in the last two years provide considerable relief, but the basic problem of building a farming system adapted to the physical resources and the periodic droughts still remains.

V Central South Dakota. These 21 counties are in the hard-hit, transition area between the midwestern plow pattern and western ranching. It, too, was established largely along the 160, 240, 320 acre pattern. The recent droughts devastated the area. Much of the farm population migrated out or into small villages. There are three fair sized towns - Mitchell, Huron, and Aberdeen. Much land was broken up during World War I - getting it back to range has been extremely difficult. Many farms are owned by county governments and insurance companies. The basic need for orderly land-use adjustment is similar to that in areas I, II, and IV.

VI Scott's Bluff. This is a high risk area, both as to natural and economic risks. Capital requirements are large, operating costs high - both in irrigated and dry land sections. It is well adapted to range production of livestock. Except on irrigated farms, cash crops should occupy a subordinate place in the economy. Some farms are too large, but many are too small for adequate family farms. Tenure is generally insecure because of the high cost for the use of land and short-term leases.

VII Central Nebraska Transition. This area of rolling, eroded land, farmed in relatively small units, is usually regarded as the most serious problem area in Nebraska. It includes most of the Sand Hills area which is, in general, a prosperous ranching district. Large operators, however, have taken over most of the desirable grass, and many operators have been crowded onto the small, less desirable farms.

Except for the Sand Hills, this area was originally settled in 160, 240 acre units. Much of the land was brought under the plow plan. Because of the resulting improper use, the soil deteriorated rapidly. Erosion, drought, and low farm prices have resulted in heavy foreclosures. Insurance companies own much of the land and rent it under one-year leases. Surveys show that approximately two-thirds of the farms operated by FSA borrowers are for sale. Family and land rehabilitation is next to impossible under the existing pattern of ownership and size of farm.

VIII Kansas - Nebraska General Farming. The rolling land in this area was originally quite fertile, but many factors have contributed to a heavy exploitation of the land. Wind and water erosion were intensified during the drought (which was especially severe in this area). Livestock numbers were drastically reduced. Generally the productive valley and irrigated land is not now utilized for family type farms.

Basic land-use problems are: failure to adapt soil and water conservation practices, extensive cash-crop farming, decline in organic matter content of the soil resulting in incapacity to receive and store moisture, and difficulties in regrassing crop land. Unsatisfactory leasing and high land values prevent tenure stability.

IX Missouri Valley Livestock Grain. This area extends into Iowa. The land is rolling and the soil productive. Lack of moisture is often a problem. The midwest family-farm pattern predominates here. The economy is based largely on the production of corn and hogs. Until recently the pressure for farms among tenants was tremendous. Rents were often excessive. Widespread adoption of improved soil and moisture conservation practices is needed. This area is discussed in the section on Region III.

X Southern Great Plains Cash Wheat. This area extends into eastern Colorado. Large scale wheat farming carried on with power equipment predominates. Soils are generally fertile, but moisture is a seriously limiting factor in crop production. So little land has been left in grass, that to organize well balanced units is difficult. "The Plow That Broke the Plains" tells the story of this area in a few words. Farm operations are characterized by huge profits as well as large losses. The lure of riches from wheat is a great obstacle to proper land use and establishment of a stable agriculture. Subsidies to wheat producers geared to the size of the wheat allotment serves to retard needed adjustments.

XI Central Kansas - Oklahoma Wheat Livestock. This area, extending into Oklahoma, is level and gently rolling. Soils are fertile. Crop yields are comparatively stable. It is a grain-producing area with wheat the principal crop. There is considerable general livestock production. Crop failures are infrequent. However, soil depletion is becoming a problem in the eastern sections, and the risk element of lack of moisture increases toward the western part. This area suffered less in the Great Drought than most other parts of the Great Plains.

Farms generally are highly capitalized and heavily mortgaged. Severe competition for farms in the past few years caused rents to be excessively high. With security of tenure and establishment of adequate land bases, a permanent agriculture can be developed here.

XII Kansas - Missouri General Farming. Eastern Kansas is part of a larger area extending into western Missouri. The pattern is one of diversified, family farms, but many are of inadequate size. The land is rolling. Much fertility has eroded away. Basic problems are: soil erosion, inadequately-sized units, over -grazing pastures; heavy mortgage indebtedness, instability of tenants (one-year leases on farms subject to sale), and limited domestic water supplies. Throughout the thirties, the area suffered severely from drought.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region VII

	Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farm: Acres in farms, average	Size of farm: Acres in crops, average	Size of farm: Percent under 180 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $1000	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I	No.Great Plains Spring Wht.(N.D.)	19,824	639	194	16	$ 7,298	38	60	39	7
II	Cent.N.Dakota Spring Wheat (N.D.)	29,861	516	229	18	7,398	24	44	50	5
III	James-Red River Valley	57,723	327	208	33	11,206	16	32	52	4
	North Dakota	24,277	406	247	24	11,576	15	30	45	4
	South Dakota	33,446	270	180	40	10,938	16	33	57	4
IV	Cent.Grt.Plains Range Wheat(S.D.)	16,573	1118	173	22	11,297	49	65	38	10
V	Central South Dakota (S.D.)	22,434	510	247	20	8,019	35	58	44	4
VI	Scott's Bluff (Nebr.)	15,640	1148	247	27	15,726	23	37	47	9
VII	Cent.Nebraska Transition (Nebr.)	28,721	414	167	38	9,475	34	56	56	5
VIII	Kansas-Nebraska Gen. Farming	53,804	300	161	41	10,017	36	59	49	7
	Kansas	28,156	281	155	42	10,232	36	57	45	7
	Nebraska	25,648	320	168	39	9,780	37	61	54	6
IX	Mo.Valley Livestock-Grain (Nebr.)	51,053	182	122	62	12,374	24	43	52	6
X	So.Grt. Plains Cash Wheat (Kans.)	21,880	710	290	18	11,939	52	69	45	11
XI	Cent.Kans.-Okla.Wheat-Ls. (Kans.)	41,377	319	163	43	14,863	26	42	47	9
XII	Kansas-Mo.General Farming (Kans.)	64,914	177	89	66	7,882	39	59	43	12
REGION VII AND STATES		423,804	407	173	40	10,515	40	31	49	7
	Kansas	156,327	308	148	49	10,720	37	56	45	10
	Nebraska	121,062	391	159	47	11,570	29	49	53	6
	North Dakota	73,962	513	225	19	8,743	25	44	45	5
	South Dakota	72,453	538	199	30	10,117	29	48	53	6

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VII

	Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
			Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I	No.Great Plains Spring Wht. (N.D.)	311	10	22	5	53	10	-	6.4
II	Cent.N.Dakota Spring Wheat (N.D.)	293	11	17	4	49	19	*	5.9
III	James-Red River Valley	752	6	5	2	74	12	1	4.7
	North Dakota	237	9	8	2	67	14	1	5.1
	South Dakota	515	5	3	2	78	11	1	4.5
IV	Cent.Grt.Plains Range Wheat(S.D.)	334	2	21	5	61	10	1	4.6
V	Central South Dakota (S.D.)	594	3	7	1	71	17	1	4.8
VI	Scott's Bluff (Nebr.)	164	15	7	2	62	14	-	4.7
VII	Cent. Nebraska Transition (Nebr.)	434	5	4	1	77	13	*	4.5
VIII	Kansas-Nebraska Gen. Farming	821	5	5	*	56	34	*	5.5
	Kansas	335	4	4	-	61	31	*	5.7
	Nebraska	486	5	8	*	48	39	-	5.2
IX	Mo. Valley Livestock-Grain (Nebr.)	548	4	3	*	79	14	*	5.2
X	So. Grt. Plains Cash Wheat (Kans.)	399	9	21	1	43	25	1	6.5
XI	Cent.Kans.-Okla.Wheat-Ls. (Kans.)	277	9	7	1	59	24	*	5.1
XII	Kansas-Mo. General Farming (Kans.)	706	8	4	1	70	16	1	3.9
REGION VII AND STATES		5629	6	9	2	65	18	*	4.9
	Kansas	1717	8	9	1	58	24	*	4.7
	Nebraska	1632	5	4	1	71	19	*	4.9
	North Dakota	841	10	16	4	56	14	*	5.7
	South Dakota	1443	3	9	2	72	13	1	4.8

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VII

	Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
		Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I	No. Great Plains Spring Wht.(ND)	604	187	2949	821	998	1991	600	1391	369	428
II	Cent. N. Dakota Spring Wht.(ND)	458	186	2636	760	974	1735	568	1167	411	455
III	James - Red River Valley	286	169	2677	954	1105	1591	615	976	294	446
	North Dakota	374	185	2749	1142	1299	1755	633	1122	325	471
	South Dakota	246	161	2644	867	1015	1515	606	909	279	434
IV	Cent. Grt.Plains Range Wht.(SD)	1025	135	3075	968	1249	1462	584	878	235	431
V	Central South Dakota (SD)	457	211	2976	408	453	1365	614	751	253	415
VI	Scott's Bluff (Neb.)	444	162	2725	824	1334	1408	603	805	227	371
VII	Cent. Nebraska Transition (Neb)	351	146	2271	526	623	959	491	468	192	333
VIII	Kansas-Nebraska Gen. Farming	256	147	2161	519	637	1220	520	700	231	336
	Kansas	255	149	2000	534	692	1352	543	809	251	326
	Nebraska	259	145	2272	508	598	1130	506	624	217	351
IX	Mo. Valley Livestock - Grain(Neb)	191	124	2683	983	1126	1383	529	854	275	366
X	So. Grt.Plains Cash Wht.(Kans.)	538	299	2604	550	970	1899	745	1154	272	410
XI	Cent. Kans.-Okla.Wht.-Ls.(Kans.)	234	140	2032	743	1167	1518	582	936	254	365
XII	Kans.-Mo. Gen. Farming (Kans.)	167	92	1781	731	905	1111	369	742	262	287
	REGION VII AND STATES	372	164	2492	716	909	1433	568	865	268	380
	Kansas	284	160	2056	653	903	1422	538	884	261	341
	Nebraska	279	142	2454	705	834	1213	535	678	231	346
	North Dakota	488	188	2785	890	1105	1848	611	1237	371	449
	South Dakota	515	178	2881	701	886	1454	617	837	258	425

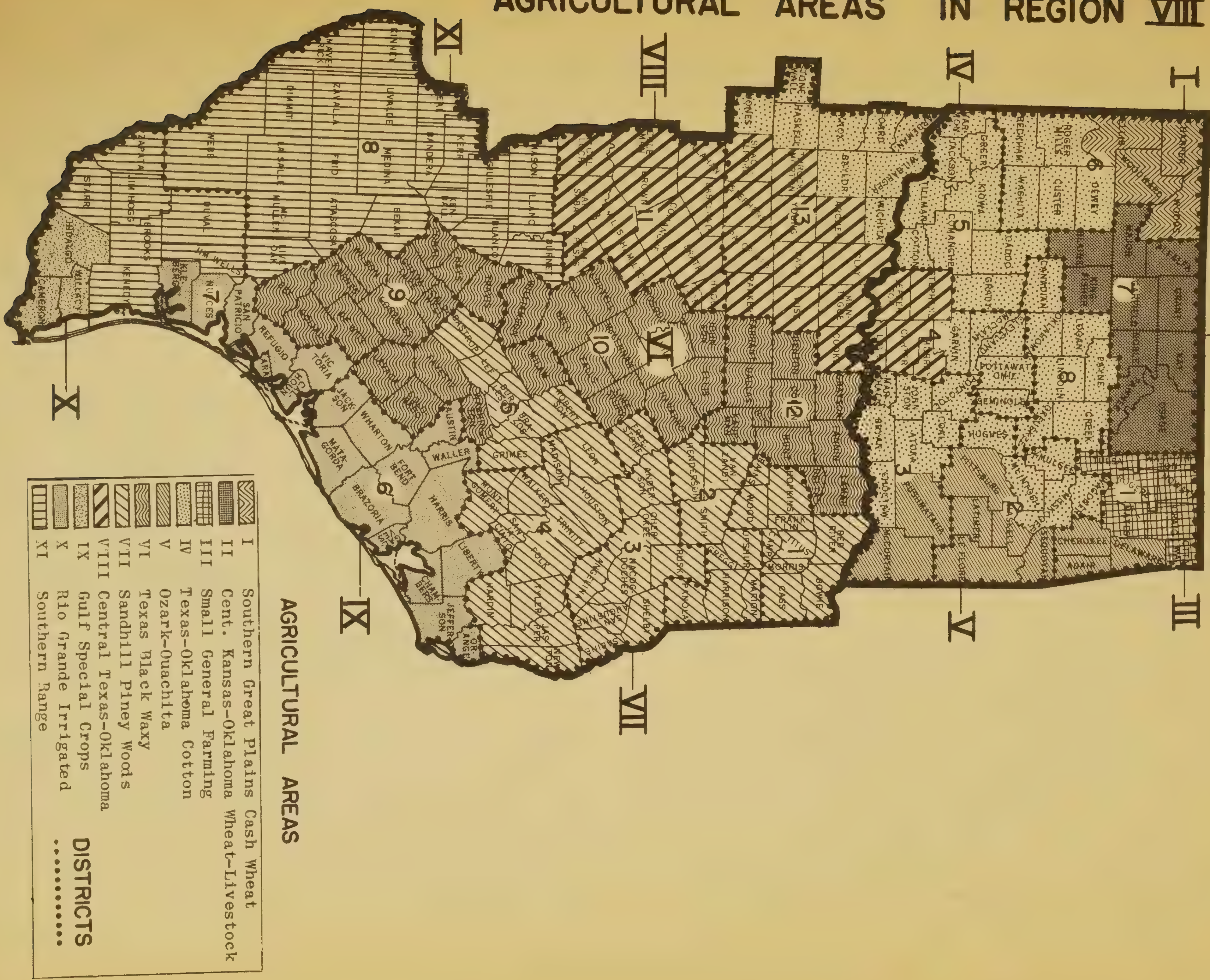
TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VII

	Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ½ of cash income							
			Grain	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Sheep	Forestry & other
I	No.Great Plains Spring Wht.(N.D.)	4.5	92	4	5	43	72	10	6	1
II	Cent.N.Dakota Spring Wheat (N.D.)	4.8	80	8	7	45	84	10	12	7
III	James-Red River Valley	5.3	39	3	44	37	71	21	7	3
	North Dakota	5.4	75	6	18	38	85	13	13	4
	South Dakota	5.3	22	2	56	37	65	25	4	2
IV	Cent.Grt.Plains Range Wheat (S.D.)	4.2	24	10	11	69	61	16	15	14
V	Central South Dakota (S.D.)	5.1	30	3	18	49	65	23	11	3
VI	Scott's Bluff (Nebr.)	5.3	37	14	20	43	64	15	5	5
VII	Cent.Nebraska Transition (Nebr.)	4.6	8	9	18	59	72	21	1	13
VIII	Kansas-Nebraska Gen. Farming	5.1	38	7	12	32	70	27	2	10
	Kansas	5.2	30	6	13	32	69	22	0	12
	Nebraska	4.9	48	9	10	33	71	33	4	6
IX	Mo. Valley Livestock-Grain (Nebr.)	5.1	19	1	45	35	65	18	10	4
X	So. Grt. Plains Cash Wheat (Kans.)	5.2	63	13	9	22	43	15	4	16
XI	Cent.Kans.-Okla.Wheat-Ls. (Kans.)	5.3	48	21	15	35	67	16	2	12
XII	Kansas-Mo. General Farming (Kans.)	4.8	12	16	34	38	76	26	2	10
REGION VII AND STATES		5.0	35	8	22	39	65	19	5	7
	Kansas	5.1	36	15	20	32	66	23	3	11
	Nebraska	5.1	20	5	24	38	63	12	1	8
	North Dakota	4.9	80	6	9	41	78	10	10	4
	South Dakota	6.0	24	4	29	47	61	21	9	5

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region VII

	Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purchase	Families with grant only	Active C&C services	Active Coop assns.
I	No.Great Plains Spring Wht.(N.D.)	2,558	191	9,558	67	12	38	22
II	Cent.N.Dakota Spring Wheat (N.D.)	2,760	328	11,804	78	10	23	44
III	James-Red River Valley	5,139	394	14,157	170	16	55	42
	North Dakota	1,719	133	5,268	65	4	15	24
	South Dakota	3,420	261	8,889	105	12	40	18
IV	Cent.Grt.Plains Range Wheat (S.D.)	2,534	121	5,295	41	52	55	9
V	Central South Dakota (S.D.)	4,190	279	10,555	59	36	138	18
VI	Scott's Bluff (Nebr.)	1,501	223	456	50	12	41	10
VII	Cent.Nebraska Transition (Nebr.)	3,941	388	1,057	46	34	94	25
VIII	Kansas-Nebraska Gen. Farming	5,254	471	1,571	134	32	228	25
	Kansas	2,321	149	834	67	22	102	11
	Nebraska	2,933	322	737	67	10	126	14
IX	Mo.Valley Livestock-Grain (Nebr.)	3,288	319	479	114	29	94	18
X	So.Grt. Plains Cash Wheat (Kans.)	2,477	294	1,304	44	3	331	13
XI	Cent.Kans.-Okla.Wheat-Ls. (Kans.)	2,695	244	306	55	13	83	6
XII	Kansas-Mo.General Farming (Kans.)	4,122	422	433	177	70	120	12
	REGION VII AND STATES	40,459	3674	56,975	1035	319	1300	244
	Kansas	11,615	1109	2,877	343	108	636	42
	Nebraska	11,663	1252	2,729	277	85	355	67
	North Dakota	7,037	652	26,630	210	26	76	90
	South Dakota	10,144	661	24,739	205	100	233	45

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION VIII



THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION VIII

I Southern Great Plains Cash Wheat. This area extends into New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, and Texas. Four northwestern counties of Oklahoma comprise the portion falling in Region VIII. The farms are the largest in the state, (except for the three counties included in Region XII) and average 496 acres with 174 acres in crops. Less than one-tenth of the farms are under 70 acres and only a third produced less than $600 in 1939. Wheat is the principal crop along with livestock.

II Central Kansas-Oklahoma Wheat - Livestock. This area extends from Central Oklahoma into southern Kansas. The land is level to gently rolling and is well adapted to large scale power machinery. Constant cropping, mostly to winter wheat, has depleted the soil on many farms and the area has suffered from drought in recent years. The average farm has 264 acres with 123 acres in crops. Less than one-sixth of the farms are under 70 acres and only one-fifth had a gross farm income below $400 in 1939. The farms are generally highly capitalized.

III Small Grain General Farming. This area located in northeast Oklahoma is part of a larger one extending into Kansas and Missouri. The land is rolling and through constant cropping has become seriously eroded. Many farms are inadequate in size, 43 percent having less than 70 acres. Throughout the thirties the area suffered from drought and many of the operators joined the stream of migrants to California. Even in 1939 the gross farm income of 62 percent of the operators was less than $600. Nearly half of the 14,722 farm operators are tenants.

IV Texas-Oklahoma Cotton. This area includes almost all of the lower half of Oklahoma and extends westward into Texas. Most of the Texas part of the area, however, is in Region XII. The land is level to gently rolling and adapted to power machinery. Cotton, livestock, and dairying are the principal enterprises, Constant cropping, however, has depleted much of the soil and during the thirties crop failures and drought caused many of the operators to migrate from the area.

In 1940 there were 108,755 farms in this area and the average size was 192 acres with 76 acres in crops. Only one-tenth of the farms in this area are in Texas but they are on the average twice the size of those in Oklahoma and have a much larger crop acreage. In 1939, for the area as a whole, two-thirds of the farmers had a gross farm income of $400 or more but only half of them exceeded $600. The tenancy rate for the area is 58 percent, or the second highest in the region.

V Ozark - Ouachita. This area includes the eastern border counties of Oklahoma and extends through Arkansas into southern Missouri. The land is hilly, seriously eroded and only about a third of the average farm is in crops. The farms are generally inadequate in both size and capital. Half of them have less than 70 acres and th the average capitalization is only $2002 per farm. Practically all of the operators are native white and over half are owners of their hillside farms.

VI Texas Black Waxy. This area begins at the Red River in north Texas and extends southwestward practically the length of the state. It includes that large body of soil commonly known as Black Waxy which is black to dark brown and of great natural fertility. Cotton is the source of 90 percent of the cash income and occupies two-thirds of the cultivated acreage. Corn is the second major crop. Livestock is of minor importance except around cities. Tractors are being increasingly used for cultivation with the cotton harvested by wage laborers. The average farm is 146 acres with 61 acres in crops. Over a third of the farms are under 70 acres and over two-fifths produce less than $600 in products. The tenancy rate is high; 56 percent of the operators are tenants. Less than one-tenth of the operators are Negroes.

VII Sandhills Piney Woods. This area covers most of eastern Texas and extends into Arkansas and Louisiana. Farming in the area is characterized by small farms, irregular-shaped fields and simple tools. Cotton and corn are the basic crops supplemented here and there with a

wide variety of truck crops. In the southern part of the area lumbering is the chief enterprise with free range over large cutover areas providing for production of low grade beef cattle and hogs. The average farm is 101 acres with only 30 acres in crops. Almost six-tenths of the farms are under 70 acres and seven-tenths show a value of production below $600. Half of the farms are tenant-operated and two-thirds of the operators are white.

VIII Central Texas - Oklahoma Range. Cattle ranching is the main enterprise in this area, especially in the northwest. In the eastern part, near the Black Waxy, a mixed type of farming is practiced with cotton, small grain, and ranching the more important. Since 1914, cotton has been largely replaced by dairy and poultry in the central part of the area.

The average size of farm is 291 acres with 62 acres in crops. The farms are much larger in Texas than in Oklahoma but the acres in crops are approximately the same. Less than one-fourth of the farms are under 70 acres in size, nevertheless, over half produced less than $600 in farm products in 1939. Farm operators in this area are almost entirely white and over half of them are tenants.

IX Gulf Special Crops. This is a low-lying, practically flat area with varying soil types. The main types of farming are cattle ranching with cotton and corn being confined to the better-drained alluvial soils. Dairying, truck, and fruit are important enterprises in limited areas near cities. In the rice growing areas beef cattle are kept to utilize the rice lands during the years in which they are not cultivated.

Farms in this area average 217 acres with 43 acres in crops. Large ranches, however, account for this high average since six-tenths of the farms are under 70 acres in size. Over half of the farms produced less than $600 in farm products in 1939. Many operators supplement their low income with off farm work and 24 percent worked off farm at least 100 days during 1939. Practically all of the farm operators in the area are white and almost half of them are tenants.

X Rio Grande Irrigated. This area, including the three southernmost counties in Texas, is one of the most productive in the state. In the upper half of the area dry land farming is practiced and ranch lands are rapidly being cleared and put into cultivation. Cotton, corn, and grain sorghums are the principal crops with large acreages also devoted to truck. Irrigation farming predominates in the lower half where citrus fruits and winter vegetables are the main enterprises.

Although the average farm in this area has 135 acres, 73 percent have less than 70 acres, which is the highest proportion of small garms in the region. In 1939 the value of products on almost half of the farms was under $600 and one-sixth of the operators worked off their farms 100 days or more. Work on the large vegetable farms is done largely by hired laborers, usually Mexican. Negro operators are practically non-existent.

XI Southern Range. This area follows along the Rio Grande River and includes most of southwest Texas and a part of southeast New Mexico. Cattle ranching is the principal enterprise since climatic conditions throughout most of the area are such that crop production is hazardous except under irrigation. Most of the irrigated lands are alluvial soils along the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers where spinach, onions, and other truck crops are grown.

The farms are very large and only 28 percent are under 70 acres. The average farm has 772 acres but only 58 acres in crops. Half of the farms showed a value of farm production below $600 in 1939 and the average value per farm including livestock and equipment was only $4,492.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region VIII

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farms: Acres in farms, average	Size of farms: Acres in crops, average	Size of farms: Percent under 70 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $400	Value of products: Percent under $600	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I So.Grt. Plains Cash Wht.(Okla.)	5,698	496	174	7	$9,610	22	34	38	11
II Cent.Kans.-Okla.Wht.-LS.(Okla.)	22,357	264	123	16	11,213	20	28	48	12
III Small Grain Gen. Farming (Okla.)	14,722	145	61	43	4,833	48	62	47	19
IV Texas-Oklahoma Cotton	108,755	192	76	24	5,814	33	49	58	11
Oklahoma	97,965	168	70	25	5,232	34	51	58	11
Texas	10,790	408	132	15	11,096	19	31	53	12
V Ozark-Cuachita (Okla.)	26,197	99	30	50	2,002	58	77	55	15
VI Texas Black Waxy (Texas)	119,605	146	61	37	6,228	30	46	56	11
VII Sandhill Piney Woods (Texas)	124,389	101	30	58	2,527	48	70	49	14
VIII Cent.Texas-Oklahoma Range	48,244	291	662	21	6,389	34	51	46	12
Oklahoma	9,076	190	59	25	4,432	41	60	61	11
Texas	39,168	315	63	20	6,843	33	49	43	12
IX Gulf Special Crops (Texas)	35,805	217	43	59	8,196	39	57	46	24
X Rio Grande Irrigated (Texas)	9,316	135	45	73	8,479	33	47	42	18
XI Southern Range (Texas)	23,553	772	58	28	4,492	41	52	37	16
REGION VIII AND STATES	538,642	196	58	39	5,393	38	55	51	14
Oklahoma (Portion in Region VIII)	176,015	180	73	28	5,566	37	53	55	13
Texas	362,627	204	50	44	5,309	38	56	49	14

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VIII

	Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
			Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I	So. Great Plains Cash Wht.(Okla.)	91	16	21	-	56	7	-	5.7
II	Cent.Kans.-Okla. Wheat-Ls.(Okla.)	351	15	10	*	69	6	-	5.1
III	Small Grain Gen. Farming (Okla.)	195	13	15	3	57	10	2	3.5
IV	Texas-Oklahoma Cotton	1597	13	8	1	69	9	*	4.4
	Oklahoma	1490	12	9	1	69	9	*	4.3
	Texas	107	24	6	-	67	3	-	7.0
V	Ozark-Ouachita (Okla.)	430	23	9	2	54	11	1	3.6
VI	Texas Black Waxy (Texas)	732	18	7	1	67	6	1	4.4
VII	Sandhill Piney Woods (Texas)	916	28	10	*	53	8	1	5.3
VIII	Cent. Texas-Oklahoma Range	440	21	8	*	65	6	-	4.5
	Oklahoma	143	9	6	1	81	3	-	3.8
	Texas	297	27	9	*	56	8	-	4.9
IX	Gulf Special Crops (Texas)	259	16	11	1	55	15	2	4.5
X	Rio Grande Irrigated (Texas)	55	6	44	-	44	6	-	6.0
XI	Southern Range (Texas)	217	20	18	3	50	8	1	4.8
REGION VIII AND STATES		5283	18	10	1	62	8	1	4.7
	Oklahoma (Portion in	2700	14	10	1	66	9	*	4.4
	Texas Region VIII)	2583	23	10	1	57	8	1	5.0

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VIII

	Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
		Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non-real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I	So. Great Plains Cash Wht.(Okla.)	417	206	3112	1830	2821	2055	946	1109	321	443
II	Cent.Kans.-Okla.Wht.-Ls. (Okla.)	227	129	2331	1282	2250	1618	657	961	360	380
III	Small Grain Gen. Farming (Okla.)	143	70	1436	752	1181	1055	347	708	317	272
IV	Texas-Oklahoma Cotton	180	98	1677	956	1415	1523	511	1012	397	320
	Oklahoma	178	90	1611	888	1296	1464	488	976	397	314
	Texas	209	204	2591	1893	3068	2342	836	1506	408	398
V	Ozark-Ouachita (Okla.)	117	45	1028	500	801	867	138	729	374	224
VI	Texas Black Waxy (Texas)	135	76	1455	830	1386	1168	336	832	370	281
VII	Sandhill Piney Woods (Texas)	106	42	878	445	1008	768	174	594	360	190
VIII	Cent. Texas-Oklahoma Range	183	78	1592	905	1616	1247	431	816	373	273
	Oklahoma	166	71	1397	629	849	1053	366	687	356	277
	Texas	191	81	1686	1037	1986	1340	462	878	381	271
IX	Gulf Special Crops (Texas)	127	75	1720	954	1730	1296	538	758	321	301
X	Rio Grande Irrigated (Texas)	106	79	2114	728	2023	1474	611	863	370	330
XI	Southern Range (Texas)	210	86	1949	1100	1996	1248	422	826	349	296
	REGION VIII AND STATES	160	80	1525	1525	1416	1260	418	842	371	283
	Oklahoma (Portion in	179	90	1640	887	1297*	1382	477	905	378	307
	Texas Region VIII)	139	71	1406	794	1514*	1132	356	776	363	257

*Includes Region VIII and Region XII.

TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region VIII

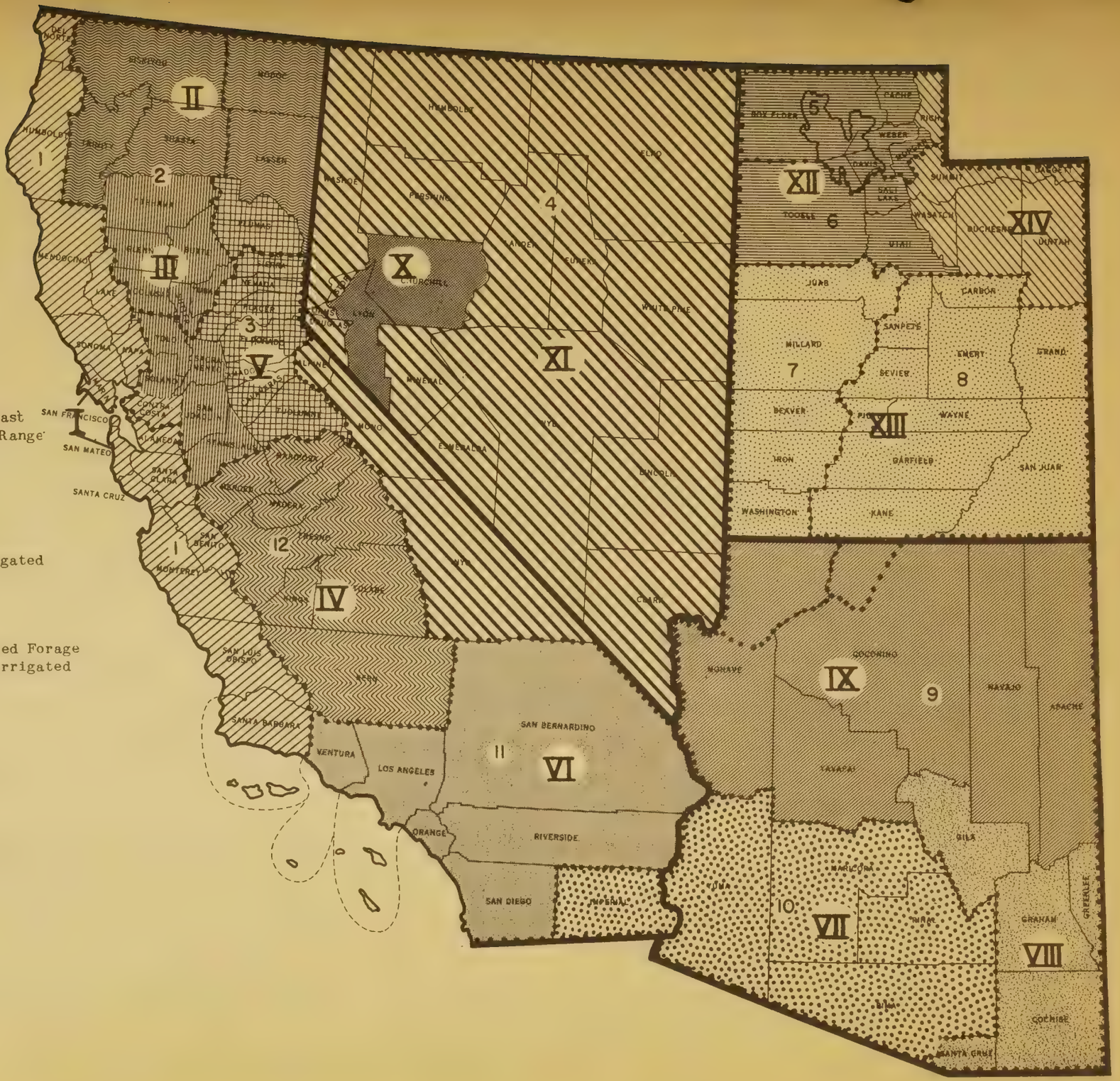
	Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
			Cotton	Grain	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Forestry & other
I	So. Great Plains Cash Wht.(Okla.)	5.3	2	63	12	18	45	73	19	22
II	Cent.Kans.-Okla. Wheat-LS.(Okla.)	5.6	28	58	8	13	34	66	7	5
III	Small Grain Gen. Farming (Okla.)	4.5	24	5	22	41	28	72	23	12
IV	Texas-Oklahoma Cotton	5.1	76	13	16	13	24	59	12	19
	Oklahoma	5.1	75	13	16	14	24	61	12	20
	Texas	5.8	93	4	20	2	17	25	10	7
V	Ozark-Cuachita (Okla.)	3.6	50	2	28	29	42	52	27	14
VI	Texas Black Waxy (Texas)	4.5	74	4	25	10	25	35	19	23
VII	Sandhill Piney Woods (Texas)	3.5	82	*	45	7	23	21	13	35
VIII	Cent. Texas-Oklahoma Range	5.0	47	5	25	13	33	48	25	30
	Oklahoma	4.7	66	6	25	20	32	75	17	26
	Texas	5.1	38	4	25	9	33	35	28	32
IX	Gulf Special Crops (Texas)	3.7	72	5	44	9	16	15	29	27
X	Rio Grande Irrigated (Texas)	5.3	83	6	28	15	8	51	15	17
XI	Southern Range (Texas)	3.8	34	9	21	12	26	29	13	42
REGION VIII AND STATES		4.6	62	11	24	13	26	44	16	22
	Oklahoma (Portion in	4.9	56	18	17	18	29	61	15	16
	Texas Region VIII)	4.2	67	3	32	8	23	26	17	28

*Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5. FSA CUMULATIVE CASELOAD INFORMATION AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region VIII

	Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collect. only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purch.	Active SRE FHI	Families with grant only	Active C&C serv.	Active Coop assns.	Counties with sanit. program	Total composite caseload
I	So.Grt. Plains Cash Wht.(Okla.)	785	28	107	51	7	0	24	2	4	1,108
II	Cent.Kans.-Okla.Wht.-Ls.(Okla.)	3,077	148	157	158	15	1	67	10	6	4,008
III	Small Grain Gen. Farming(Okla.)	1,363	258	172	102	36	0	28	7	7	2,178
IV	Texas-Oklahoma Cotton	11,197	2,280	1,424	702	85	6	405	65	36	16,904
	Oklahoma	10,775	2,144	1,369	592	84	6	393	62	36	16,013
	Texas	422	136	55	110	1	0	12	3	0	891
V	Ozark-Ouachita (Okla.)	3,354	573	484	142	121	0	79	21	10	5,071
VI	Texas Black Waxy (Texas)	4,959	3,455	831	489	18	9	138	41	23	9,473
VII	Sandhill Piney Woods (Texas)	8,544	7,724	2,154	444	77	282	267	108	46	17,005
VIII	Cent.Texas-Oklahoma Range	5,028	2,865	825	320	48	72	205	38	23	8,857
	Oklahoma	1,139	397	93	45	3	0	63	6	5	1,729
	Texas	3,889	2,468	732	275	45	72	142	32	18	7,128
IX	Gulf Special Crops (Texas)	1,915	553	362	205	1	0	75	16	10	3,347
X	Rio Grande Irrigated (Texas)	650	141	50	59	38	0	84	6	3	1,241
XI	Southern Range (Texas)	1,856	398	143	166	1	0	66	20	7	3,056
REGION VIII AND STATES		42,728	18,423	6,709	2,838	447	370	1,438	334	175	72,248
	Oklahoma (Portion in	20,493	3,548	2,382	1,090	266	7	654	108	68	30,107
	Texas Region VIII)	22,235	14,875	4,327	1,748	181	363	784	226	107	42,141

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION IX



THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION IX

This region of four states includes 180,110 farms. Mountains, fertile-irrigated valleys, and arid range are the rule.

I North and Central California Coast. This coastal mountain area is traversed with small irrigated valleys. The climate is mild. There are 32,510 farms averaging 278 acres. Many are small, however; 72 percent are under 100 acres.

Basic problems are: resource misuse and maladjustments; general inflation of land values; some depletion of range due to overgrazing; many inadequate farm units; extreme specialization in certain areas; lack of family self-sufficiency; lack of adequate health facilities for low-income farmers; and inadequate marketing facilities in certain parts.

II Northern California Mountain Range. This mountainous area, with a widely varying climate, has generally shallow soils but some fertile soils in the small valleys. There are approximately 3,938 farms averaging 663 acres; 39 percent are under 100 acres and 42 percent produced less than $600 gross income in 1939.

Basic problems are: lack of late season irrigation water which greatly reduces crop and livestock product yields; large livestock operators who have acquired most of grazing rights; families sparsely settled; and poor roads.

III North Central Valley. The mountains in the northern part of this area are surrounded by gentle to steep sloping foothills and flat valley. The climate is mild in the valley but varies greatly in the foothills and mountains. Rainfall is heavy in the winter, but the summer is dry and windy. Soils are alluvial - light sandy loam to heavy clay. There are 25,991 farms.

Some of the basic problems are: considerable number of farms are too small contrasted with the fact that over 90 percent of the cultivable land is made up into farms over 100 acres in size; drainage provisions often are inadequate for irrigation water used; intermixture of races complicates community participation; low farm self-sufficiency with resulting poor diets and health problems.

IV South Central Valley. This is a level valley floor, sloping to the Sierra Nevadas to the east and the Coast Mountain Range to the west. The climate is mild. Rainfall ranges from 10 to 25 inches. Soils are widely variable.

There are 29,927 farms averaging 260 acres of land with 68 acres in crops. Three farms in four are under 100 acres.

Some of the major problems are: excessive depletion of underground water supplies in some parts; extreme specialization; extremely high capitalization of most specialized farms; high intermixture of races making community development most difficult; presence of many inadequate farm units; and lack of family self-sufficiency.

V Sierra Nevada. This is a mountainous area. Some of the basic problems are: specialized fruit production which has often resulted in high indebtedness; frequent turnover of operators and limited self-sufficiency; mixing of farm and non-farm employment ties the welfare of many farmers to the prosperity of the mining and lumber industries; many farm units inadequate for furnishing full employment of the family labor or an adequate family living; excessive debt on many units; farm self-sufficiency generally low; health and medical facilities generally inadequate.

VI Southern California Coast. These Coastal Plains mountains have many small cultivated valleys. The elevation varies from sea level to 4,000 feet; temperature 25 to 110 degrees, and rainfall 5 to 25 inches. Soils are alluvial on Coastal Plains, but mostly sandy loam in valleys. There are 36,925 farms.

Basic problems are: inefficient use of limited water supplies lack of family self-sufficiency; speculative types of farming; lack of interest in rural community affairs because of urban interests of people; frequent

turnover of rural population; high proportion of rural people in advanced ages.

VII Arid-Irrigated Valley. This area is mountainous with small irrigated valleys; temperatures vary from 10 to 120 degrees and rainfall 5 to 15 inches. There are many Spanish American families.

Some of the basic problems are: inefficient use of irrigation water; overcapitalization of both land and equipment; many farms inadequate for full utilization of family labor; general lack of interest in community affairs, caused partly by high turnover of population; housing and sanitary facilities generally inadequate; farm and home practices generally poor. There are 10,239 farms averaging 425 total acres and 69 acres of crops; 7 out of 10, however, are under 100 acres.

VIII Southern Irrigated Range. These five counties in southeastern Arizona contain only 2,760 farms. Much of the land is range. The average farm contains 1,537 acres of land but only 18 acres of crops. Half of the farms have less than 100 total acres. As further evidence of many small, unproductive units, two out of five farms grossed less than $600 and one out of four farmers worked away from home over 100 days in 1939.

IX Northern Arizona Range and Irrigated Valley. This is a part of the larger mountain range area. Some of the valleys are irrigated, but most of the land is range pasture. The farms average 2,140 acres of land but only 12 acres in crops. More than three in every four farmers grossed less than $600 in 1939.

X Nevada Diversified - Irrigated. This small area includes 939 farms averaging 300 acres of land and 67 in crops. The valleys are irrigated, the foothills pastured.

XI Nevada Range. This mountainous area, covering most of Nevada and three counties in California, is thinly populated. There are only 2,967 farm families, most of whom live in the few valleys. There are some very large ranches and some small farms; 45 percent are under 100 acres.

XII Utah Diversified. These five counties in northern Utah contain 13,410 farms. There are lengthy valleys at the foot of the Wasatch Mountain Range and most of the farmers live in these irrigated valleys. Farm families often live in small towns with their farmsteads at the edge of town, small pieces of irrigated land in the valley, other plots of land for winter grazing and leasing rights for grazing in the mountains. Farms are generally small, families are large, home production and family living is high, and schools, churches, and community activities are very highly developed. Some of the basic problems are: many farm units too small; land values inflated; high debt load; inadequate housing.

XIII Southern Utah Range and Irrigated Forage. This area has much range and mountainous land with a few irrigated valleys. The 8,410 farms average 400 acres of land, but only 44 acres in crops. Half of the farms are under 100 acres and 44 percent grossed less than $600 in 1939. The presence of many farm units inadequate to furnish full and effective family employment is one of the basic problems.

XIV Northeastern Utah Livestock-Irrigated. These six counties in northeastern Utah contain 3,488 farms. The area is a mixture of mountains, range and irrigated valleys. Two farms in three are less than 100 acres. In 1939, 38 farms out of 100 grossed less than $600. In that same year, one farmer in four worked off farm more than 100 days.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region IX

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farms: Acres in farms, average	Size of farms: Acres in crops, average	Size of farms: Percent under 100 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $750	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I N. & Cent. Cal. Coast (Calif.)	32,510	278	42	72	$ 18,932	36	41	22	22
II No. Calif. Mt. Range (Calif.)	3,938	663	78	39	15,202	42	47	19	21
III North Central Valley (Calif.)	25,991	238	76	74	19,347	30	35	19	22
IV South Central Valley (Calif.)	25,927	260	68	76	17,530	22	27	18	20
V Sierra-Nevada (Calif.)	4,338	397	28	55	11,360	50	55	14	31
VI So. California Coast (Calif.)	36,925	97	27	89	19,294	38	44	16	27
VII Arid-Irrigated Valley	10,239	425	69	73	15,416	45	49	24	26
Arizona	7,543	521	56	75	15,785	50	54	18	26
California	2,696	155	104	66	14,383	32	36	39	25
VIII Southern Irrig.-Range (Ariz.)	2,760	1537	18	51	12,489	41	47	15	26
IX No.Ariz. Range & Irr.Val. (Ariz.)	8,165	2141	12	22	4,968	76	82	5	14
X Nevada Diversified-Irr. (Nev.)	939	300	67	56	12,477	28	32	21	15
XI Nevada Range	2,967	1265	136	45	24,261	43	47	14	21
California	333	755	46	50	33,392	53	56	30	30
Nevada	2,634	1330	147	44	23,107	42	46	12	19
XII Utah Diversified (Utah)	13,410	171	37	79	8,440	32	39	13	26
XIII So.Utah Range & Irr.Forage (Utah)	8,513	400	44	52	6,848	44	52	13	22
XIV N.E.Utah Livestock-Irr. (Utah)	3,468	459	49	52	7,801	41	50	16	20
REGION IX AND STATES	180,110	373	49	71	16,155	37	42	17	23
Arizona	18,468	1389	31	48	10,510	60	65	12	20
California	132,658	230	51	76	18,426	34	38	19	23
Nevada	3,573	1059	126	47	20,314	38	42	14	18
Utah	25,411	287	41	66	7,819	37	44	13	24

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region IX

	Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
			Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I	N. & Cent. Cal. Coast (Calif.)	56	38	14	5	39	2	2	5.8
II	No. Calif. Mountain Range (Calif.)	23	41	9	14	36	-	-	5.0
III	North Central Valley (Calif.)	169	51	16	8	22	2	1	5.4
IV	South Central Valley (Calif.)	102	26	11	26	33	2	2	5.3
V	Sierra-Nevada (Calif.)	18	55	11	17	11	6	-	5.9
VI	So.California Coast (Calif.)	108	39	17	19	23	2	-	6.0
VII	Arid-Irrigated Valley	95	25	16	22	33	4	-	5.3
	Arizona	80	26	13	24	32	5	-	5.5
	California	15	20	33	7	40	-	-	4.3
VIII	Southern Irrigated-Range (Ariz.)	26	73	4	-	23	-	-	6.0
IX	No. Ariz. Range & Irrig.Val.(Ariz)	49	54	24	6	16	-	-	7.4
X	Nevada Diversified-Irrig. (Nev.)	24	29	8	34	29	-	-	6.5
XI	Nevada Range (Nev.)	33	52	6	3	36	3	-	6.0
XII	Utah Diversified (Utah)	198	57	17	9	14	2	1	6.9
XIII	So.Utah Range & Irr.Forage (Utah)	334	59	21	5	12	3	-	6.6
XIV	N.E.Utah Livestock-Irrig. (Utah)	118	49	21	5	19	3	3	6.7
REGION IX AND STATES		1353	49	17	10	21	2	1	6.3
	Arizona	155	43	15	14	26	2	-	6.1
	California	491	41	15	14	27	2	1	5.6
	Nevada	57	42	7	16	33	2	-	6.1
	Utah	650	56	20	6	14	3	1	6.8

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region IX

Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
	Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I N. & Cent. Cal. Coast (Calif.)	153	40	2559	1112	2620	2786	1561	1225	213	636
II No. Calif. Mt. Range (Calif.)	349	95	4146	1867	4220	2137	1174	963	236	404
III North Central Valley (Calif.)	116	40	2806	1130	2975	2415	1259	1156	191	615
IV South Central Valley (Calif.)	123	41	2613	1165	2764	2963	1450	1533	210	601
V Sierra-Nevada (Calif.)	130	23	2428	911	2422	2517	1511	1006	222	525
VI So. California Coast (Calif.)	79	37	3019	1589	3797	3659	2381	1278	194	649
VII Arid-Irrigated Valley	371	49	2536	1176	2977	2279	1216	1063	201	547
Arizona	421	44	2592	1250	3179	2181	1132	1049	203	550
California	107	78	2237	783	1903	2803	1666	1137	185	528
VIII Southern Irrg.-Range (Ariz.)	390	38	2100	869	4027	2265	1042	1223	313	590
IX No. Ariz. Range & Irr.Val.(Ariz.)	341	66	2836	1168	3026	1940	931	1009	289	519
X Nevada Diversified-Irr. (Nev.)	136	67	3708	2142	3503	2262	1016	1246	266	559
XI Nevada Range (Nev.)	349	79	4186	2971	4829	2386	1397	989	356	698
XII Utah Diversified (Utah)	114	49	2279	1385	3823	1997	730	1267	240	620
XIII So.Utah Range & Irr.Forage (Utah)	233	67	3143	1754	3924	1903	665	1238	271	497
XIV N.E.Utah Livestock-Irr. (Utah)	161	56	2747	1784	3375	1577	424	1153	290	451
REGION IX AND STATES	187	54	2843	1492	3595	2314	1091	1223	242	563
Arizona	365	50	2574	1152	3405	2181	1111	1070	250	546
California	125	43	2832	1256	3247	2909	1653	1256	201	608
Nevada	260	74	4020	2622	4662	2365	1268	1097	319	639
Utah	186	60	2812	1652	3610	1886	640	1242	265	526

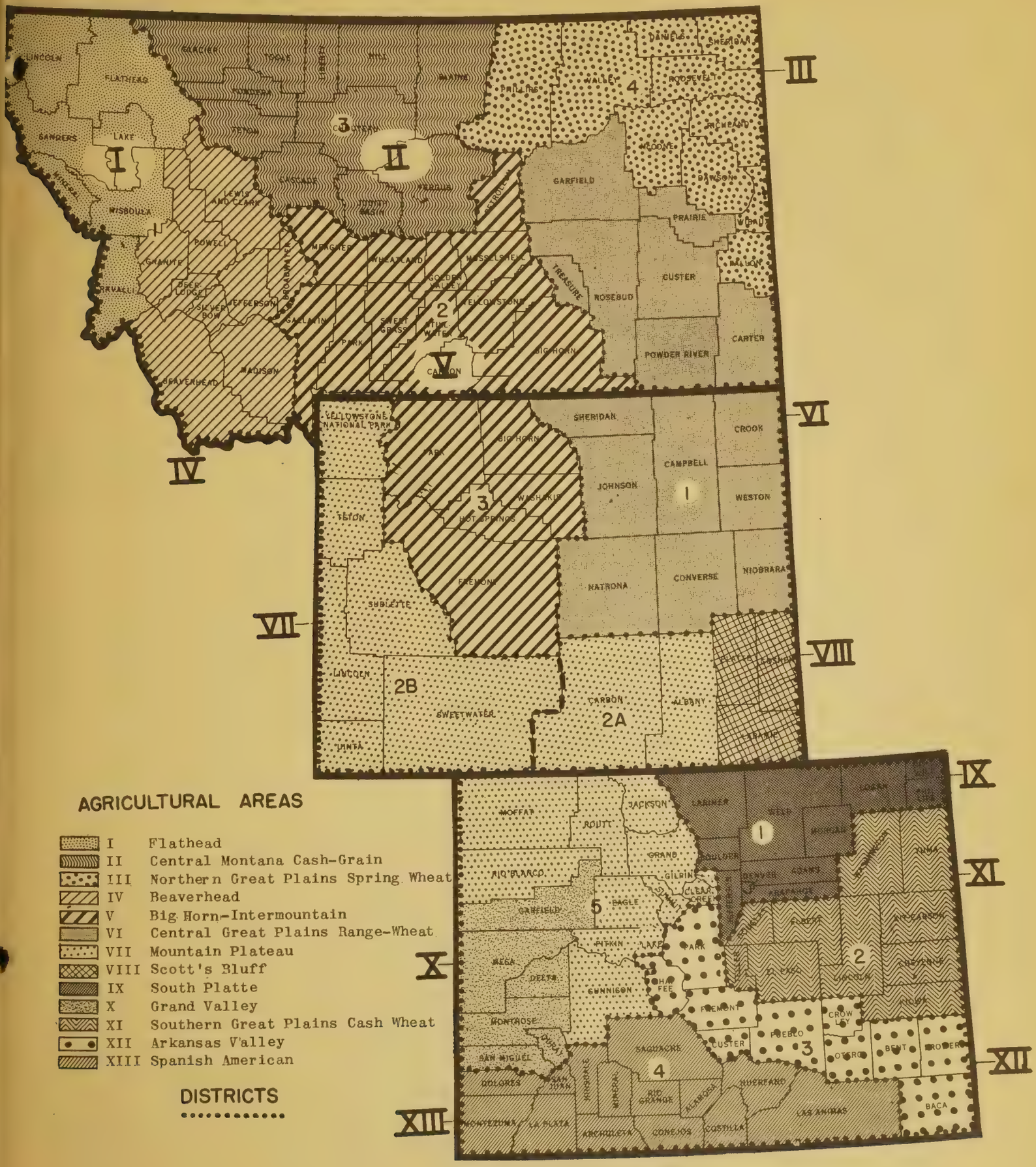
TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region IX

Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than 1/4 of cash income							
		Sugar beets & potatoes	Grain	Truck, fruit & beans	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry
I N. & Cent. Cal. Coast (Calif.)	3.4	0	6	39	33	17	6	35	39
II No. Calif. Mt. Range (Calif.)	3.7	4	22	0	30	30	13	83	17
III North Central Valley (Calif.)	3.0	0	7	20	36	15	2	83	15
IV South Central Valley (Calif.)	3.1	0	4	33	22	13	2	68	12
V Sierra-Nevada (Calif.)	3.3	0	6	33	22	11	17	50	44
VI So.California Coast (Calif.)	3.6	2	17	32	37	15	9	19	42
VII Arid-Irrigated Valley	3.6	1	16	6	42	13	6	49	20
Arizona	3.6	1	14	x6	45	13	8	54	21
California	3.6	0	27	0	27	13	0	27	20
VIII Southern Irrg.-Range (Ariz.)	3.0	0	38	19	23	4	27	31	15
IX No. Ariz. Range & Irr.Val.(Ariz.)	3.6	9	30	2	55	9	38	11	23
X Nevada Diversified-Irr. (Nev.)	5.7	8	12	0	12	12	17	70	4
XI Nevada Range (Nev.)	3.8	3	18	6	33	21	24	55	21
XII Utah Diversified (Utah)	4.5	33	21	15	37	17	6	55	20
XIII So.Utah Range & Irr. Forage (Utah)	4.3	12	14	4	44	15	22	44	14
XIV N.E.Utah Livestock-Irr. (Utah)	3.8	0	8	3	44	20	23	80	5
REGION IX AND STATES	3.9	8	14	14	37	15	13	53	18
Arizona	3.5	3	23	8	43	10	20	35	20
California	3.3	1	10	26	31	15	5	56	24
Nevada	4.8	5	16	4	25	18	21	61	14
Utah	4.3	16	15	7	42	16	17	53	14

TABLE 5. FSA CUMULATIVE CASELOAD INFORMATION AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region IX

	Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collect. only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purch.	Active SRE FHI	Families with grant only	Active C&C serv.	Active Coop assns.	Counties with sanit. program	Total composite caseload
I	N. & Cent. Cal. Coast (Calif.)	595	322	115	0	1	1045	33	9	8	1,174
II	No. Calif. Mt. Range (Calif.)	161	55	16	0	0	63	11	4	1	284
III	North Central Valley (Calif.)	1194	480	157	65	3	1864	155	8	10	2,281
IV	South Central Valley (Calif.)	909	404	132	84	4	961	137	4	5	1,770
V	Sierra-Nevada (Calif.)	108	57	18	0	2	120	9	3	3	257
VI	So. California Coast (Calif.)	784	985	254	12	11	2249	41	2	6	1,782
VII	Arid-Irrigated Valley	694	305	48	25	0	694	87	3	5	1,208
	Arizona	581	265	42	20	0	511	82	3	4	1,020
	California	113	40	6	5	0	183	5	0	1	188
VIII	Southern Irr.-Range (Ariz.)	177	57	9	0	2	129	20	0	4	306
IX	No. Ariz. Range & Irr.Val.(Ariz)	357	121	34	0	0	133	87	3	7	675
X	Nevada Diversified-Irr. (Nev.)	150	25	3	4	0	3	26	2	3	276
XI	Nevada Range	260	44	5	0	0	10	58	4	2	432
	California	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Nevada	257	42	4	0	0	10	58	4	2	428
XII	Utah Diversified (Utah)	1355	412	173	15	0	829	401	13	8	2,440
XIII	So.Utah Range & Irr.Forage(Utah)	1931	335	344	9	9	903	601	18	15	3,407
XIV	N.E.Utah Livestock-Irr. (Utah)	711	112	59	0	2	462	193	10	4	1,234
REGION IX AND STATES		9386	3714	1367	214	34	9465	1859	83	81	17,526
	Arizona	1115	443	85	20	2	773	189	6	15	2,001
	California	3867	2345	699	166	21	6485	391	30	34	7,740
	Nevada	407	67	7	4	0	13	84	6	5	704
	Utah	3997	859	576	24	11	2194	1195	41	27	7,081

AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION X



THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS OF REGION X

I The Flathead Area is a mountainous section with irrigated valleys. About 75 percent of the farms are 160 acres or less in size. Of this group, approximately half are irrigated farms of 80 acres or less and half are 160 acre farms in forest cutover areas.

Major problems are: in irrigated areas high leasing costs on rented farms, and high land debt owned or purchase-contract farms; presence of many vicious purchase contracts; considerable off-farm employment on many farms; poor quality of livestock; poor housing, both for families and livestock; lack of health and sanitation facilities; lack of good markets for garden truck and fruits. There is a great need for farm unit adjustment.

II The Central Montana Cash-Grain Area is the western part of the large Northern Great Plains Spring Wheat section. The type of farming is largely cash wheat and range livestock; there are a few irrigated sections.

There is considerable variation in size of farm, in quality of soil, and topography of land. The 10,636 farms average 1,273 acres of land with 204 acres of crops. The average farm plant is valued at $13,534. Three farms in five grossed more than $1,000 in 1939.

III The Northern Great Plains Spring Wheat Area is located in northern Montana and western North Dakota. Cash wheat and range livestock comprise the main sources of income.

The 9,117 farms average 986 acres of land and 208 acres of crops. One-third of the farmers were tenants in 1939.

IV The Beaverhead Area comprises the southern half of the mountainous section in western Montana. It is essentially a range-livestock section. There are 3,140 ranches - many quite small. The average acreage is 1,300 but 31 percent of the farms are under 180 acres. In 1939, 30 percent of the farms grossed less than $600. There are several irrigated valleys. Most of the water is pumped with electric motors; consequently irrigation costs are very high. Much of the good grazing land is controlled by the few large operators.

V The Big Horn-Intermountain Area extends into central Wyoming. It is rather mountainous, with the agricultural land located in the valleys. Most of the farm land is irrigated. The main crops are canning peas, seed corn, beans, sugar beets, and some grain. There is some truck. The greatest sugar beet area in Montana is located around Billings. Generally the sugar beet companies have not encouraged diversified farming.

Some of the major problems are: unwise use of irrigation water - some land is ruined by seepage; poor crop rotations; lack of grazing facilities on smaller farms - 29 percent of the farms in the Montana section of the area and 63 percent in the Wyoming part are under 180 acres, approximately one farmer in five grossed less than $600 in 1939; lack of diversification; poor leasing practices on rented farms.

VI Central Great Plains Range-Wheat Area is part of a very large area that extends into South Dakota and Nebraska. It is characterized by rolling range land, interspersed with dry land farming areas and a few irrigated sections. Often the large ranches have some irrigated land. Rainfall is very light and is distributed unevenly during the year. Ranches are generally large, averaging over 2,000 acres; the average acres in crops is about 100 acres. Carrying capacity on the typical ranches is about 30 to 40 acres per animal unit. About one-third of the operators, however, lease some range land. Therefore, the tenure security on the range land affects vitally the stability of the whole farming operation.

Some of the major problems are: overstocking of ranges during periods of good rainfall; presence of unsatisfactory purchase contracts; difficulties in establishing and maintaining adequate rural public services, including social and recreational facilities, largely because of great distances between farmsteads; inadequate marketing facilities; presence of many inadequate farm units.

VII The Mountain Plateau Area includes western and southern Wyoming and northwestern Colorado. The farming pattern is mainly range-livestock ranching. The larger operators generally depend on forest and Taylor grazing permits for summer pasture; their winter units are located in valleys along streams where hay is harvested. There are also a number of smaller farms in valleys practicing a more diversified type of farming. The 1940 census indicated that a third of the farms were under 180 acres. Many of the smaller operators work in the mines part of the year; in 1939 one operator in five worked off farm over 100 days.

VIII The Scott's Bluff Area extends into western Nebraska in Region VII. The reader is referred to the section on Area VI under Region VII.

IX The South Platte Area includes some of the best irrigated land in Colorado. There are 16,473 farms which average 290 acres; three farms in five are under 180 acres. Generally these irrigated farms are highly capitalized and mechanized. There are a great number of Spanish American beet laborers.

Sugar beet is the main cash crop. There is considerable production of alfalfa hay, and small grains. Many livestock are fed out on beet pulp, alfalfa hay, small grain, and some concentrates imported into the area. The development of adequate units is a great need among small operators. The problem is complicated by the fact that the large operators have bought up additional land and by the relatively high rate of tenancy.

X Grand Valley Area includes six counties on the Western Slope in Colorado. It is a diversified farming area but with greatest emphasis on beef production. There are 7,000 farms. The average size is 225 acres of land - 42 acres in crops. It seems evident that many farms here are too small for the extensive type of farming required; two farms out of five grossed less than $600 in 1939. Production of family subsistence is generally low. Transportation of livestock across the mountains to the Eastern Slope for processing is costly and reduces income to the farmers.

XI The Southern Great Plains Cash Wheat Area extends into Kansas. A discussion of this area is given in the Region VII section.

XII The Arkansas Valley Area is a narrow strip of counties running from central to southeastern Colorado. There are some large and many small farms; 38 out of every 100 farms grossed less than $600 in 1939. One of the basic needs is a reorganization of many farm units and establishment of a more diversified farming.

XIII The Spanish American Area in southern Colorado extends from the plains area in the eastern part of the state to the western dry land areas. It includes most of the Spanish American families in Colorado.

There are 8,099 farms averaging 660 acres of land and 79 acres in crops. Many farm units are small; half the farms produced less than $600 gross income in 1939. Approximately three farmers in ten are tenants.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region X

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farm: Acres in farms, average	Size of farm: Acres in crops, average	Size of farm: Percent under 180 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $1000	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I Flathead (Mont.)	7,151	247	46	72	$6,846	47	64	21	22
II Cent. Montana Cash Grain (Mont.)	10,636	1273	204	17	13,534	28	41	26	13
III No. Grt. Plains Spring Wht. (Mont.)	9,117	986	208	14	8,208	30	46	33	14
IV Beaverhead (Mont.)	3,138	1515	162	30	18,286	30	42	23	15
V Big Horn-Intermountain	12,284	1051	101	45	13,336	25	38	31	12
Montana	8,223	1244	115	36	13,962	25	37	34	12
Wyoming	4,061	662	73	63	12,069	26	40	26	11
VI Cent. Great Plains Spring Wht.	8,552	2491	103	14	14,492	39	53	23	15
Montana	3,558	2014	114	12	10,068	48	61	23	15
Wyoming	4,994	2830	96	15	17,646	33	47	23	15
VII Mountain Plateau	6,213	1650	146	34	18,380	39	50	21	21
Colorado	3,256	995	123	34	16,164	48	60	28	22
Wyoming	2,957	2372	172	34	20,820	29	40	13	19
VIII Scott's Bluff (Wyo.)	3,006	1394	153	31	12,512	27	42	35	13
IX South Platte (Colo.)	16,473	397	134	60	11,798	31	43	45	14
X Grand Valley (Colo.)	7,088	225	42	77	6,843	38	54	26	16
XI So. Grt. Plains Cash Wht. (Colo.)	9,098	1014	210	15	8,268	41	59	42	10
XII Arkansas Valley (Colo.)	7,422	746	119	54	8,318	44	58	41	18
XIII Spanish American (Colo.)	8,099	660	79	56	8,546	49	61	29	16
REGION X AND STATES	108,277	979	132	41	11,151	35	49	32	14
Colorado	51,436	613	123	51	9,704	39	53	37	14
Montana	41,823	1111	149	30	11,375	33	47	28	15
Wyoming	15,018	1666	116	35	15,699	29	43	24	14

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region X

Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
		Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I Flathead (Mont.)	83	24	13	23	34	5	1	4.8
II Cent. Montana Cash Grain (Mont.)	128	6	39	17	36	2	-	6.7
III No.Grt. Plains Spring Wht. (Mont.)	88	7	47	13	28	5	-	6.6
IV Beaverhead (Mont.)	31	23	16	10	48	3	-	4.8
V Big Horn-Intermountain	370	37	12	11	39	1	-	5.3
Montana	162	15	14	11	59	1	-	5.2
Wyoming	208	55	12	10	22	1	-	5.4
VI Cent. Great Plains Spring Wheat	327	17	40	6	33	4	*	6.0
Montana	53	19	45	15	21	-	-	6.7
Wyoming	274	17	40	4	35	4	*	5.8
VII Mountain Plateau	141	36	23	6	30	4	1	6.5
Colorado	37	24	19	-	52	5	-	5.1
Wyoming	104	40	25	9	22	3	1	7.0
VIII Scott's Bluff (Wyo.)	153	20	26	5	46	3	-	5.9
IX South Platte (Colo.)	315	11	10	2	73	4	-	5.0
X Grand Valley (Colo.)	72	22	6	11	55	6	-	4.0
XI So.Great Plains Cash Wheat (Colo.)	207	9	18	2	67	4	-	4.8
XII Arkansas Valley (Colo.)	153	16	19	2	56	6	1	4.8
XIII Spanish American (Colo.)	143	30	13	4	44	8	1	5.6
REGION X AND STATES	2211	20	22	7	47	4	*	5.3
Colorado	927	16	14	3	62	5	*	4.6
Montana	545	14	28	15	41	2	*	5.8
Wyoming	739	31	27	7	32	3	*	5.9

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region X

Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
	Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I Flathead (Mont.)	188	70	2254	843	1887	1546	598	948	315	397
II Cent. Montana Cash Grain (Mont.)	987	202	4188	1244	2408	2804	1173	1631	306	563
III No. Grt. Plains Spring Wht.(Mont.)	2296	227	3934	940	1692	2582	1185	1397	310	496
IV Beaverhead (Mont.)	731	113	3985	1353	2592	2079	839	1240	272	418
V Big Horn - Intermountain	517	110	3455	978	2315	2177	1052	1125	305	458
Montana	924	155	4296	1462	2503	2460	1238	1222	338	507
Wyoming	199	75	2800	601	2168	1957	907	1050	279	420
VI Cent. Great Plains Spring Wht.	1921	112	4620	1706	2825	2824	1180	1644	266	500
Montana	2074	162	4420	1125	1929	2356	951	1405	257	477
Wyoming	1891	102	4658	1819	2999	2914	1223	1691	268	504
VII Mountain Plateau	594	134	3478	1663	3372	2090	785	1305	262	492
Colorado	559	105	2807	1242	2120	1634	738	896	226	418
Wyoming	606	144	3716	1812	3817	2253	803	1450	275	519
VIII Scott's Bluff (Wyo.)	720	175	3141	798	1513	2214	1001	1243	242	502
IX South Platte (Colo.)	455	176	2663	356	708	1924	857	1067	224	439
X Grand Valley (Colo.)	129	55	1522	310	840	1154	461	693	262	318
XI So. Grt. Plains Cash Wht.(Colo.)	772	258	3148	1114	1482	1536	669	867	276	380
XII Arkansas Valley (Colo.)	596	132	3233	1079	1592	1762	795	967	169	432
XIII Spanish American (Colo.)	434	114	2356	474	1460	1445	622	823	270	382
REGION X AND STATES	799	149	3368	1013	1940	2128	945	1183	271	453
Colorado	526	166	2746	695	1194	1687	751	936	251	406
Montana	991	163	3925	1197	2253	2412	1089	1323	311	499
Wyoming	1001	118	3740	1279	2646	2472	1081	1391	267	480

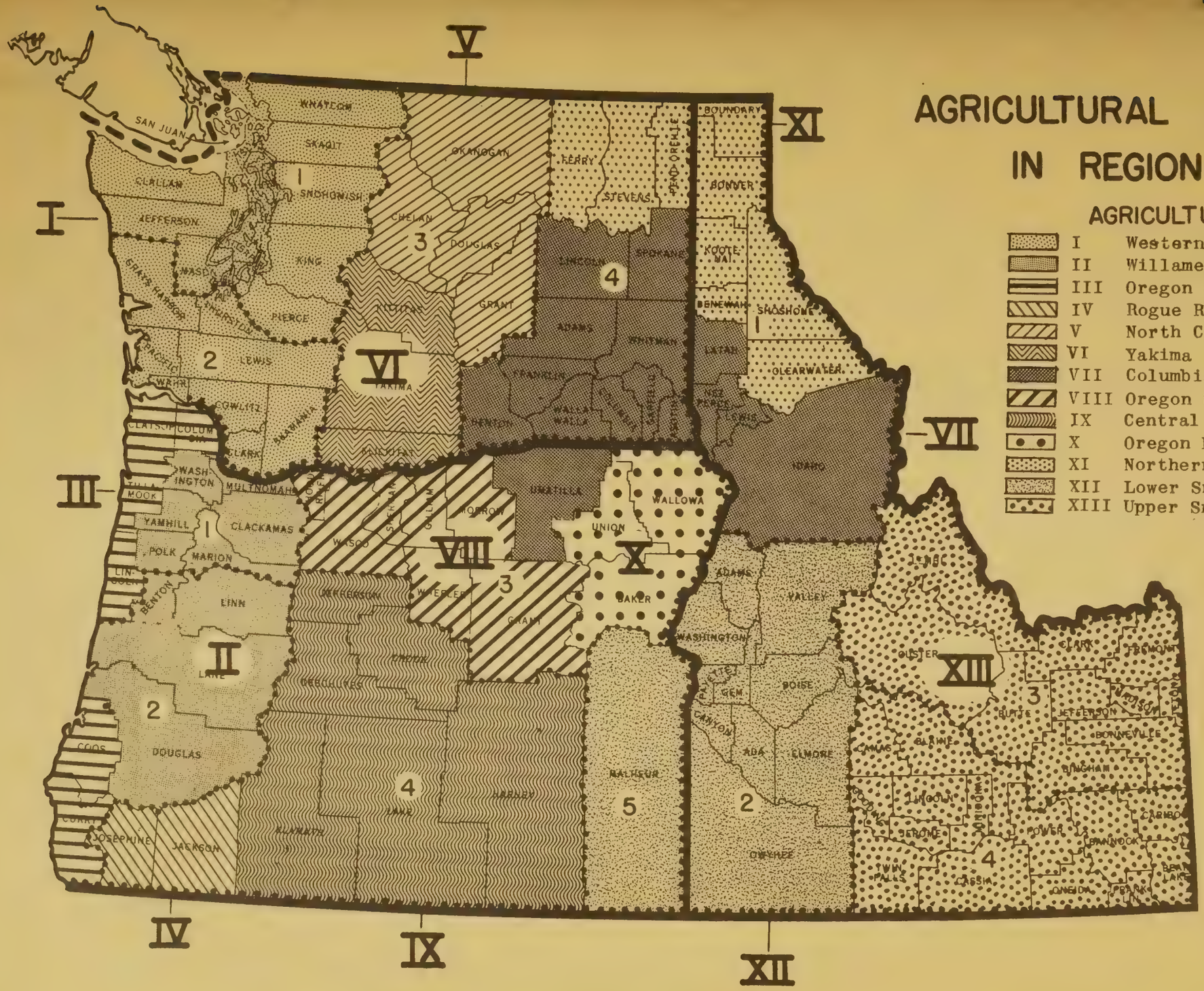
TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region X

Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
		Sugar beets & potatoes	Grain	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Sheep
I Flathead (Mont.)	4.1	8	25	18	48	25	93	14	11
II Cent.Montana Cash Grain (Mont.)	4.5	6	67	15	12	41	26	19	20
III No.Grt. Plains Spring Wht.(Mont.)	4.4	7	66	10	26	61	33	12	16
IV Beaverhead (Mont.)	4.3	3	23	6	10	35	61	10	32
V Big Horn-Intermountain	4.6	17	20	13	13	27	45	11	31
Montana	4.6	18	25	12	14	44	38	6	28
Wyoming	4.6	16	16	13	11	13	50	16	34
VI Cent.Great Plains Spring Wht.	3.9	7	23	13	6	61	22	6	29
Montana	4.0	6	30	23	9	60	25	6	30
Wyoming	3.9	7	21	12	5	61	21	6	29
VII Mountain Plateau	4.8	1	18	33	13	30	57	12	34
Colorado	4.4	3	22	16	16	30	46	14	27
Wyoming	5.0	0	16	38	12	30	62	12	37
VIII Scott's Bluff (Wyo.)	5.4	28	39	18	18	44	39	6	10
IX South Platte (Colo.)	4.7	24	45	16	11	26	68	19	3
X Grand Valley (Colo.)	5.3	12	33	26	19	14	71	19	0
XI So.Grt. Plains Cash Wht. (Colo.)	4.5	17	24	11	20	40	76	25	3
XII Arkansas Valley (Colo.)	5.3	29	25	19	24	23	45	17	11
XIII Spanish American (Colo.)	5.0	26	24	29	23	24	34	5	12
REGION X AND STATES	4.7	16	31	16	16	35	48	13	17
Colorado	4.9	21	31	18	17	27	59	17	7
Montana	4.4	10	41	14	20	44	42	11	21
Wyoming	4.7	12	22	17	10	39	37	9	26

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 6-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region X

Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Families with grant only	Active C&C services
I Flathead (Mont.)	620	87	309	48	21
II Cent. Montana Cash Grain (Mont.)	602	38	442	*	18
III No. Great Plains Spring Wheat (Mont.)	850	38	1077	*	20
IV Beaverhead (Mont.)	169	45	22	-	4
V Big Horn-Intermountain	1951	204	487	*	167
Montana	836	136	370	*	20
Wyoming	1115	68	117	5	147
VI Cent. Great Plains Spring Wheat	1511	202	499	*	43
Montana	321	53	262	*	11
Wyoming	1190	149	237	1	32
VII Mountain Plateau	810	114	104	*	26
Colorado	257	65	37	*	2
Wyoming	553	49	67	2	24
VIII Scott's Bluff (Wyo.)	793	157	114	1	49
IX South Platte (Colo.)	1731	612	460	*	88
X Grand Valley (Colo.)	558	186	66	*	5
XI So. Great Plains Cash Wheat (Colo.)	1258	142	312	*	103
XII Arkansas Valley (Colo.)	1161	193	549	*	90
XIII Spanish American (Colo.)	959	210	740	*	33
REGION X AND STATES	13149	2329	5513	76	672
Colorado	5924	1408	2164	15	321
Montana	3574 **	498**	2814 **	52 **	99 **
Wyoming	3651	423	535	9	252

* Figures not available.
** Excess of state figures over sum of areas explained by items not distributed by areas.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OKANOGAN
CHELAN
DOUGLAS
GRANT
FERRY
STEVENS
PEND OREILLE
BOUNDARY
BONNER
KOOTENAI
SPOKANE
LINCOLN
ADAMS
WHITMAN
BENEWAH
SHOSHONE
LATAH
CLEARWATER
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
IDAHO
GRAYS HARBOR
PACIFIC
PIERCE
LEWIS
YAKIMA
FRANKLIN
BENTON
WALLA WALLA
COLUMBIA
GARFIELD
ASOTIN
WAHKIAKUM
COWLITZ
CLATSOP
CLARK
SKAMANIA
KLICKITAT
WASHINGTON
MULTNOMAH
MOOK
YAMHILL
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SHERMAN
WASCO
MORROW
UMATILLA
WALLOWA
UNION
BAKER
JEFFERSON
CROOK
DESCHUTES
GRANT
HARNEY
LAKE
KLAMATH
COOS
CURRY
JOSEPHINE
JACKSON
MALHEUR
ADAMS
VALLEY
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FREMONT
BUTTE
JEFFERSON
BONNEVILLE
CAMAS
BLAINE
BINGHAM
LINCOLN
JEROME
POWER
CARIBOU
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
ONEIDA
FRANKLIN
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AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION XI
AGRICULTURAL AREAS
I Western Washington Humid
II Willamette Valley
III Oregon Coast
IV Rogue River Valley
V North Central Washington
VI Yakima
VII Columbia Basin Wheat
VIII Oregon Stock & Grain
IX Central Oregon
X Oregon Blue Mountain
XI Northern Cutover
XII Lower Snake River
XIII Upper Snake River
DISTRICTS

THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION XI

I Western Washington Humid. This area is characterized by broad level valleys, separated by low-lying to rough mountains. The elevation ranges from sea level to 1000 feet. Rainfall varies from 20 to 60 inches; only about 1/20 of the rain falls during the June, July, August growing season. Dairy, poultry, oats and barley, specialized crops, truck and labor off farm are the major farm enterprises.

All or parts of the area are characterized by: low rainfall in the critical growing season; much potentially productive uncleared land, but clearing very difficult; recent heavy influx of settlers from drought states; adaptability to diversified farming; fairly high-grade dairy stock; and a large amount of off-farm work.

Some of the serious problems are: over-subdivision of developed farm land; purchase contracts; inadequate farms; lack of proper credit, of medical facilities and use of improved technology.

II Willamette Valley. Here is a large alluvial valley, level to gently sloping, grading into rolling bench lands, hills and rough mountains. The prevailing farm enterprises are dairy, poultry, labor off farm, fruits and truck, and hogs.

Unusual conditions are: elevation, 50 to 300 feet; rainfall about 42 inches, but only about five percent comes during critical growing season; frost-free period ranges from 120 days in the higher areas to over 200 on the valley floor; soils generally fertile; potentially productive uncleared land on most farms; recent heavy influx of settlers from drought states; adaptibility to a wide diversity of farming; presence of high grade dairy stock; excellent network of public facilities, including electricity; strongly entrenched conception of individualistic exploitation of farming resources on the basis of the family-farm pattern; unusual strength of Grange.

III Oregon Coast. These six counties on the pacific coast are very rough. The elevation varies from sea level to 500 feet. Rainfall is heavy. The growing season varies from 180 to 222 days. The main farm enterprises are dairying, sheep and livestock raising, subsistence, heavy work off farm, and specialty crops.

Unusual conditions are: a small cleared acreage compared with potential agricultural acreage; soil, topography and rainfall favorable to extensive development of tame range pastures; excellent opportunities for work in forestry, lumbering, milling and fishing; excessive land values, particularly coastal native grass lands; recent settlement of numerous low-income families on submarginal cutover land.

Basic problems are: inadequate acreage of crop land for most farmers; excessive land values and mortgaged debts; in some parts control of large blocks of better land by few operators; inability to produce hay; periodic flooding; poor housing and living, particularly on recently settled cut-over farms; lack of transportation, educational and cultural facilities in many parts of area.

IV Rogue River Valley. This is an area of inter-mountain valleys surrounded by timbered, rough, broken mountains. Rainfall is moderate, but during the critical growing season an arid condition prevails. Four out of five of the 4,646 farmers are owners; three out of five farms produced less than $600 gross income in 1939.

Unusual conditions are: arid summer period; recent heavy influx of settlers in cutover land; very small farms in general; adaptibility of area to a wide variety of farm enterprises and crops.

Basic problems are: excessive subdivision of land into small units resulting in very few acres of crops per farm; general decadence of some privately built irrigation projects; lack of credit; overspecialization of farm enterprises causing instability of income and incomplete use of family labor; lack of livestock and poor breeding practices on low-income farms; inadequate domestic water supplies; inadequate home production of food and poor housing conditions; and lack of medical dental and hospital facilities.

V North Central Washington. These four counties include 6,324 farms. The topography is generally rough and mountainous. Rainfall is relatively light. Although the average farm is 434 acres, over half are under 100 acres. In 1939, a third of the farms produced less than $600 gross income. More than four out of five farmers are owners.

Basic problems are inflated land values, high cost of irrigation water, presence of much poor quality livestock, and lack of adequate credit.

Standard RR farms in the area average 445 acres of land. Over half earned more than one-fourth of their cash income from work off farm in 1941. One out of three are buying their farm on a purchase contract.

VI. Yakima. This is a rugged, mountainous area with many valleys. Rainfall varies from 6 to 25 inches; much of the area is classed as arid.

Unusual conditions are: dependence on irrigation for successful crops; wide adaptibility of the Yakima Valley to all types of agriculture suited to the region; and adequacy of public facilities and services over all settled portions of the area.

Basic problems are: over-subdivision of land (75 percent of the farms are under 100 acres); high irrigation costs; inadequate markets; lack of good quality livestock and poor management practices; lack of medical and dental service for low-income families, and lack of credit facilities for small, low-income farmers. Three-fourths of the farmers are owners or purchase-contract holders, many of whom are trying to hammer out a living with inadequate resources. One farmer out of five worked off farm more than 100 days in 1939.

VII Columbia Basin Wheat. This area varies from gently rolling to mountainous. In the center is the Palouse Wheat country. The 21,695 farms average 489 acres, but two out of five are under 100 acres and one in three produced less than $600 gross income in 1939. Capitalization of land and machinery is generally high. Only 25 percent of the farmers are tenants. Wheat is the most important single crop. There are also livestock, sheep and cattle, some specialty crops, and fruit.

Basic problems are: recent settlement of the poor land by new settlers often

with poor prospects of success; low-income families usually occupying the small, unproductive farms; lack of proper capital and credit facilities for developing family farms by small operators; over-valuation of some of the land; the tremendous potential problem in settlement of the new irrigated land to be watered by the Columbia Basin Project.

VIII. Oregon Stock and Grain. This large, mountainous, semi-arid, area contains only 4,153 farms. Unusual conditions are: a preponderance of one-crop (wheat) farming; large areas unsuited to farming; destruction of good bottom lands by gold dredging operations; both large farms and small farms (all the farms average 1,167 acres but 41 percent are under 100 acres).

Basic problems are: lack of public facilities in rural areas; difficulties of diversifying; small, unproductive, inadequate units of low-income farmers; cropping of land that should be in forests; generally poor housing; isolation of farm families from schools, churches, community centers and markets.

IX. Central Oregon. This is a large, rough, sparsely settled area. Although the 4,153 farms average 993 acres of land, only 95 are in crops. Two out of five farms are under 100 acres.

Basic problems are: sparse distribution of farms; lack of public facilities or markets in much of area; high costs of farming associated with heavy risks - both natural and economic; limitation on choices of crops and enterprises becuase of climate, elevation and land, breakdown of local credit facilities; existence of many families on inadeuqate farms in submarginal areas; generally unsatisfactory housing; many families buying farms under unsatisfactory purchase contracts; lack of dependable irrigation water supplies in many parts.

X. Oregon Blue Mountain. Here are inter-mountain valleys of level to gently rolling topography surrounded by rough mountains. There are 3,503 farms, averaging 527 total acres and 80 acres of crops. Over a third of the farms are under 100 acres. The farm enterprises are: beef, sheep, hogs, diversified dairying, wheat fed to hogs, some green peas on land rented to processors, subsistence and labor off farm.

Basic problems are: breakdown of local credit; isolation of many farm localities, dependence upon old farm management customs and systems of farming which under recent conditions failed to provide adequate income; many chronically submarginal farms - poor soil, few acres and high turnover of occupants; poor housing, lack of medical and health facilities.

XI. Northern Cutover. This is a rough, mountainous area, traversed by many stream valleys. The growing season is fairly short and the rainfall is classed as subarid (the annual rainfall varies from 18 to 35 inches). Much of the land is unsuited to farming. In recent years, however, there has been a heavy settlement in the cutover areas by Dust Bowl migrants. These cutover areas are often unsuited to farming. The 9,165 farms average 195 total acres but only 37 acres of crops; 40 percent contain less than 100 total acres.

Basic problems are: recent heavy migrant settlement without regard to ability of land to support farming operations; presence of large number of totally unsatisfactory purchase contracts; necessity for heavy dependence upon off-farm work (until recently, much of it relief); presence of much low-grade livestock; lack of public services, long distances to markets, schools and churches; poor markets; very unsatisfactory housing; lack of medical and health facilities.

XII. Lower Snake River. In this area the Snake River is generally more deeply entrenched and the benches and plateaus are more broken. The growing season is relatively long - 160 days or longer. There is almost complete dependence on irrigation for successful crop growth. There are several large tracts of potentially irrigable land which will be developed within a relatively short time. Many families have settled recently on newly developed irrigated land (Black Canyon).

Basic problems are similar to those in Area XIII.

XIII. Upper Snake River. The northern and southern parts of this area are mountainous. In the central and western parts is the great Snake River Basin. The soils are inherently fertile although generally deficient in organic matter. Crops are sugar beets, potatoes, beans, peas, onions, alfalfa hay and seed, diversified dairying, sheep and beef, and some fruit. There is almost complete dependence on irrigation for successful crop growth.

Basic problems are: highly capitalized farming operations on a somewhat speculative basis; occupancy of many farmers on poor land without access to irrigation waters; general overvaluation of land; high real estate debts; overdependence on cash crops - sugar beets, potatoes.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region XI

	Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farm: Acres in farms, average	Size of farm: Acres in crops, average	Size of farm: Percent under 100 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $750	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I	Western Wash. Humid (Wash.)	48,389	46	11	89	$ 5,521	62	68	14	40
II	Willamette Valley (Ore.)	33,448	100	34	72	7,998	50	56	18	29
III	Oregon Coast (Ore.)	6,981	111	12	70	6,429	56	62	17	36
IV	Rogue River Valley (Ore.)	4,646	95	19	74	6,180	62	68	15	28
V	N. Central Washington (Wash.)	6,321	434	77	57	9,624	34	39	15	24
VI	Yakima (Wash.)	8,915	239	42	75	9,304	29	34	25	20
VII	Columbia Basin Wheat	21,695	489	132	44	17,337	34	39	25	19
	Idaho	5,069	351	100	32	12,936	35	40	24	18
	Oregon	2,312	696	124	59	18,927	34	40	23	18
	Washington	14,314	504	145	46	18,638	34	38	26	20
VIII	Oregon Stock & Grain (Ore.)	4,153	1167	124	41	16,112	32	37	18	22
IX	Central Oregon (Ore.)	4,241	993	95	43	14,507	40	44	16	27
X	Oregon Blue Mt. (Ore.)	3,503	527	80	36	12,313	30	38	23	19
XI	Northern Cutover	9,165	195	37	42	5,249	57	65	18	27
	Idaho	5,418	166	36	49	5,118	61	69	17	30
	Washington	3,747	237	39	32	5,439	51	60	19	22
XII	Lower Snake River	13,978	223	45	68	8,131	30	36	26	17
	Idaho	11,433	194	42	70	8,095	29	35	27	18
	Oregon	2,545	354	57	60	8,292	32	38	21	15
XIII	Upper Snake River (Idaho)	21,743	248	83	51	11,354	20	25	27	13
REGION XI AND STATES		187,178	232	51	66	9,127	44	50	20	27
	Idaho	43,663	236	69	54	9,911	29	35	26	17
	Oregon	61,829	291	48	66	9,341	47	53	18	28
	Washington	81,686	186	44	75	8,546	51	56	18	32

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region XI

Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
		Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I Western Wash. Humid (Wash.)	274	28	5	19	44	4	0	4.5
II Willamette Valley (Ore.)	162	39	8	13	35	5	-	4.9
III Oregon Coast (Ore.)	35	40	6	11	40	3	-	4.7
IV Rogue River Valley (Ore.)	49	31	17	17	26	7	2	4.9
V North Central Washington (Wash.)	46	28	11	35	22	4	-	6.4
VI Yakima (Wash.)	65	11	12	15	59	3	-	4.2
VII Columbia Basin Wheat	127	15	14	30	37	4	-	5.3
Idaho	36	17	11	39	25	8	-	5.9
Oregon	16	37	25	13	25	-	-	4.6
Washington	75	9	13	29	46	3	-	5.2
VIII Oregon Stock & Grain (Ore.)	29	17	10	42	24	7	-	6.2
IX Central Oregon (Ore.)	45	33	7	36	20	2	2	5.5
X Oregon Blue Mountain (Ore.)	49	12	10	25	53	-	-	4.0
XI Northern Cutover	89	36	15	22	24	3	-	5.3
Idaho	62	38	13	24	23	2	-	5.1
Washington	27	29	19	19	26	7	-	5.5
XII Lower Snake River	296	41	8	22	24	4	1	4.5
Idaho	192	28	9	23	33	5	2	4.6
Oregon	104	62	7	21	8	2	-	4.3
XIII Upper Snake River (Idaho)	485	21	10	28	38	3	-	5.1
REGION IX AND STATES	1751	28	9	23	35	4	1	4.9
Idaho	775	24	10	27	35	4	-	4.9
Oregon	489	39	9	20	28	3	1	4.8
Washington	487	23	9	21	43	4	-	5.0

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region XI

	Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
		Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Family living: Value of food produced for home use	Family living: Cash expenditures
I	Western Wash.Humid (Wash.)	102	33	2738	1115	2513	2548	1348	1200	266	502
II	Willamette Valley (Ore.)	116	56	2769	1533	2967	2595	1236	1359	264	458
III	Oregon Coast (Ore.)	127	30	4021	2636	4407	3904	1868	2036	241	550
IV	Rogue River Valley (Ore.)	142	52	3109	1858	3960	2197	1139	1058	228	393
V	N.Central Washington (Wash.)	445	103	2861	1239	3035	2143	978	1165	298	501
VI	Yakima (Wash.)	113	57	2805	1078	2028	2279	1092	1187	262	484
VII	Columbia Basin Wheat	248	91	2771	1252	2558	2214	944	1270	258	469
	Idaho	259	100	3400	1703	3281	2467	886	1581	268	469
	Oregon	342	143	2106	1206	2931	2031	787	1244	290	464
	Washington	125	46	2601	1045	2131	2131	1005	1126	262	484
VIII	Oregon Stock & Grain (Ore.)	836	94	3491	1978	3384	3012	1328	1684	388	550
IX	Central Oregon (Ore.)	236	87	2892	1781	3892	2183	906	1277	291	429
X	Oregon Blue Mt. (Ore.)	236	92	3193	1568	2972	2574	1159	1415	307	489
XI	Northern Cutover	190	54	1958	1205	2543	1402	456	946	282	405
	Idaho	190	55	1792	1108	2382	1458	469	989	276	427
	Washington	188	52	2339	1428	2913	1272	426	846	296	354
XII	Lower Snake River	155	61	2728	1601	3520	1869	704	1165	259	444
	Idaho	175	58	2945	1828	3306	1938	735	1203	255	455
	Oregon	117	66	2327	1184	3914	1742	648	1094	268	423
XIII	Upper Snake River (Idaho)	178	94	3555	1873	3304	2241	850	1391	292	524
REGION XI AND STATES		185	70	3006	1558	3177	2304	1023	1281	276	482
	Idaho	199	85	3265	1793	3325	2152	831	1321	282	496
	Oregon	186	64	2881	1612	3595	2479	1145	1334	274	458
	Washington	163	53	2719	1128	2522	2369	1205	1164	269	485

TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region XI

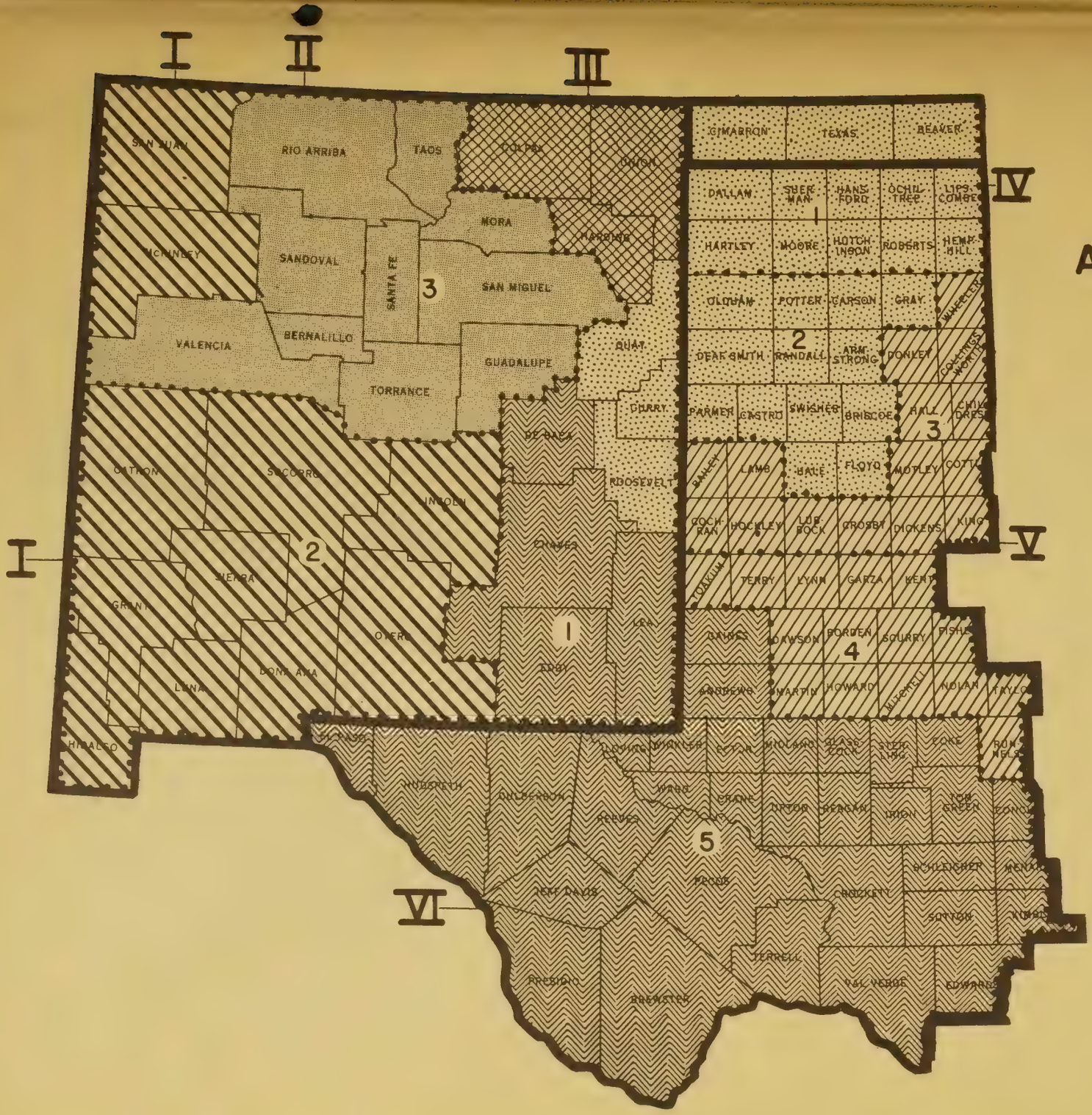
Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
		Sugar beets & potatoes	Crain	Truck & fruit	Labor off farm	Hogs	Dairy	Poultry	Forestry
I Western Wash. Humid (Wash.)	2.8	0	3	8	39	8	85	22	9
II Willamette Valley (Ore.)	3.9	2	14	28	24	22	59	18	12
III Oregon Coast (Ore.)	2.7	0	0	3	44	3	88	0	6
IV Rogue River Valley (Ore.)	3.1	0	6	4	27	33	83	17	6
V N. Central Washington (Wash.)	3.7	4	22	29	56	9	47	2	16
VI Yakima (Wash.)	4.0	18	20	14	20	32	80	11	6
VII Columbia Basin Wheat	4.1	3	38	17	30	37	55	14	6
Idaho	3.8	0	60	3	31	40	37	6	11
Oregon	3.2	6	6	19	0	50	75	19	0
Washington	4.4	4	34	24	36	33	59	17	4
VIII Oregon Stock & Grain (Ore.)	5.1	4	14	18	39	25	21	14	11
IX Central Oregon (Ore.)	5.0	26	21	5	21	12	51	5	28
X Oregon Blue Mt. (Ore.)	4.1	0	21	6	17	73	92	12	17
XI Northern Cutover	4.0	1	12	2	39	24	77	5	20
Idaho	3.8	2	11	2	38	21	79	2	25
Washington	4.4	0	15	4	41	30	74	11	11
XII Lower Snake River	4.4	9	15	5	19	25	79	5	9
Idaho	4.6	9	14	6	24	24	77	7	8
Oregon	4.0	10	19	3	9	29	83	3	10
XIII Upper Snake River (Idaho)	5.3	28	25	*	15	29	68	5	12
REGION XI AND STATES	4.3	11	17	8	25	24	70	10	11
Idaho	5.1	20	22	2	19	26	68	5	12
Oregon	4.0	5	14	13	21	28	68	11	12
Washington	3.4	3	12	13	37	16	75	17	8

*Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42*
by Agricultural Areas in Region XI

Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collection only standard	Active non-standard	Active C&C services
I Western Wash. Humid (Wash.)	2006	761	307	212
II Willamette Valley (Ore.)	984	404	253	191
III Oregon Coast (Ore.)	244	50	41	29
IV Rogue River Valley (Ore.)	277	100	23	45
V N. Central Washington (Wash.)	280	423	40	26
VI Yakima (Wash.)	408	95	165	39
VII Columbia Basin Wheat	810	149	132	100
Idaho	239	21	13	35
Oregon	125	13	12	11
Washington	446	115	107	54
VIII Oregon Stock & Grain (Ore.)	178	12	14	15
IX Central Oregon (Ore.)	295	56	41	51
X Oregon Blue Mountain (Ore.)	291	16	6	42
XI Northern Cutover	679	118	90	123
Idaho	467	92	73	109
Washington	212	26	17	14
XII Lower Snake River	2144	290	136	331
Idaho	1489	226	105	220
Oregon	655	64	31	111
XIII Upper Snake River (Idaho)	2902	330	67	340
REGION XI AND STATES	12290	2710	1290	1509
Idaho	5060	610	232	697
Oregon	3450	725	429	483
Washington	3780	1375	629	329

* State figures are as of 4-30-42, but some area figures are as of 2-28-42. Areas will not total to state figures.



AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION XII

AGRICULTURAL AREAS

- I Mountain Range
- II Spanish American
- III Range Livestock
- IV Southern Great Plains Cash Wheat
- V Texas Cotton
- VI Range /

DISTRICTS

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THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN REGION XII

I Mountain Range. This area includes all of the southwestern part and two counties in the northwestern part of New Mexico. The topography ranges from sharp precipitous mountain ranges to gently sloping plains and river bottoms. Range livestock ranching, with little or no crop production is the principal type of farming. Small irrigated farms are located along the streams of the foothill country and a relatively few small dry land farms are scattered throughout the area. The irrigated farms often fence in and use the best available water supply which sometimes seriously affects the supply of water for range cattle.

The average farm has 1,300 acres, but only 23 acres are in crops. It is evident that a few ranches are extremely large since 56 percent of the farms are under 180 acres. Income from farm production is very low; three-fourths of the farms show a value of farm products below $1,000 for 1939. A vast majority of the operators are owners - 85 percent.

II Spanish American. This area occupies the central part of New Mexico and extends into southern Colorado. The topography is similar to that of Area I, but provides even poorer vegetation. Sheep grazing is the principal enterprise, with irrigated farms concentrated about the streams.

There are 15,180 farm operators which includes a large proportion of the Spanish American population. Although the average farm has 550 acres, over three-fourths of the farms have less than 180 acres. Crop acreages are small averaging only 27 acres per farm. Four-fifths of the farms produced less than $600 in farm products in 1939. Practically all of the operators are owners.

III Range Livestock. This area is located in northeast New Mexico. It is used largely for livestock grazing with small irrigated farms concentrated along the streams. Range cattle are more important than sheep. The farms are extremely large and average 2,548 acres per farm, but with only 107 acres in crops. Although the average farm value, including livestock and equipment is $13,228 two-thirds of the farms had less than $1,000 gross farm production in 1939.

IV Southern Great Plains Cash Wheat. This area includes the three western most counties of Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle and three east-central counties of New Mexico. In Texas and Oklahoma the production of winter wheat is the principal enterprise. Often times other grains are grown only when wheat fails. The farms are large and highly mechanized. While cash grain is also important in the New Mexico area a large part of the land is devoted to cattle grazing.

This area includes 20,527 farms with an average of 1,023 acres per farm. Over 300 acres are in crops except in New Mexico where the average is 199 acres. Capitalization is high and averages $15,843 per farm. Three-fourths of the farms had a gross farm production of $600 or more in 1939.

V Texas Cotton. This area includes the southern portion of the High Plains of Texas. Cotton production and cattle ranching are the principal enterprises. The cotton farms are highly mechanized and a large proportion of the harvesting is done with hired labor.

The average farm has 477 acres with 156 acres in crops. Nevertheless, over half of the farms are under 180 acres. The average capitalization per farm is $7,763 and over half of them had a gross farm production of $1,000 or more in 1939.

VI Range. The characteristics of this area including topography and type of farming, are similar to those of Area XI in Region VIII. The soils, however, are even poorer and the ranches larger. Little more than two percent of the farm land is in crops, or 73 acres out of an average of 3,007 total acres per farm. Many of the ranches exceed this average many times and include more than 20,000 acres each. Nevertheless, 39 percent of the 14,231 farms in the area had less than 180 acres and 44 percent had a gross farm income below $1,000 in 1939.

TABLE 1. FARM RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, TENANCY AND WORK OFF FARM FROM 1940 CENSUS
by Agricultural Areas in Region XII

Area and state sub area	Number of farms	Size of farm: Acres in farms, average	Size of farm: Acres in crops, average	Size of farm: Percent under 180 acres	Ave. value of farm, livestock, and equipment	Value of products: Percent under $600	Value of products: Percent under $1000	Percent of tenancy	% farm operators working off farm 100 days or more
I Mountain Range (N.M.)	10,239	1,300	23	56	$10,105	60	74	15	16
II Spanish American (N.M.)	15,180	550	27	78	3,706	82	90	11	24
III Range Livestock (N.M.)	2,169	2,548	107	17	13,228	50	65	32	19
IV So. Great Plains Cash Wheat	20,527	1,023	305	24	15,843	27	43	41	15
New Mexico	3,987	972	199	26	9,820	26	42	33	12
Oklahoma	3,672	862	314	18	10,455	41	59	41	14
Texas	12,868	1,084	336	25	19,247	23	39	43	17
V Texas Cotton (Texas)	30,807	477	156	53	7,763	24	47	52	10
VI Range	14,231	3,007	73	39	1,510	29	44	38	15
New Mexico	2,530	3,084	62	45	18,529	30	42	26	16
Texas	11,701	2,990	75	38	14,356	29	45	40	15
REGION XII AND STATES	93,153	1,134	140	48	10,105	39	56	36	15
New Mexico	34,105	1,139	54	59	7,274	63	74	17	19
Oklahoma (Portion in	3,672	862	314	18	10,455	41	59	41	14
Texas Region XII)	55,376	1,149	181	44	11,825	25	45	47	12

TABLE 2. TENURE STATUS OF ACTIVE STANDARD RR BORROWERS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region XII

Area and state sub area	No. of borrowers in sample	Percent of borrowers by tenure						Average No. of years on present farm
		Full-owners	Part-owners	Purchase contract holders	Tenants with written lease	Tenants without written lease	Other	
I Mountain Range (N.M.)	94	26	31	11	28	4	-	5.0
II Spanish American (N.M.)	204	47	31	3	17	2	-	7.3
III Range Livestock (N.M.)	45	20	29	3	35	13	-	6.3
IV So. Great Plains Cash Wheat	343	20	20	1	47	12	*	5.0
New Mexico	84	27	20	-	38	14	1	5.1
Oklahoma	73	11	39	3	32	15	-	6.0
Texas	186	20	12	-	58	10	-	4.7
V Texas Cotton	519	23	7	1	64	4	1	4.8
VI Range	90	20	12	2	59	5	2	5.1
New Mexico	33	3	24	6	64	-	3	4.6
Texas	57	31	5	-	55	7	2	5.4
REGION XII AND STATES	1295	26	17	2	49	6	-	5.3
New Mexico	460	34	28	4	28	6	-	6.0
Oklahoma (Portion in	73	11	40	3	31	15	-	6.0
Texas Region XII)	762	23	8	1	62	6	*	4.8

* Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. RESOURCES, INCOME AND FAMILY LIVING ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region XII

Area and state sub area	Average per farm									
									Family living	
	Acres in farm	Acres in crops	Non real estate assets	Net worth excluding real estate	Net worth including real estate	Gross family income	Farm operating exp.	Net family income	Value of food produced for home use	Cash expenditures
I Mountain Range (N.M.)	615	45	1684	754	1994	1346	529	817	232	341
II Spanish American (N.M.)	381	71	1316	596	1659	836	235	601	263	298
III Range Livestock (N.M.)	1001	171	2181	706	1066	1606	732	874	266	317
IV So.Grt. Plains Cash Wheat	476	274	2482	1021	1810	2015	881	1134	309	404
New Mexico	445	246	2267	1349	2463	1976	772	1204	281	354
Oklahoma	732	332	3033	1342	1977	2524	889	1635	304	455
Texas	389	263	2359	747	1449	1833	928	905	324	408
V Texas Cotton (Texas)	233	177	2054	1274	2087	2440	940	1500	364	419
VI Range	811	102	2677	1396	2504	2261	978	1283	348	419
New Mexico	1395	83	2412	1032	1786	2038	885	1153	303	419
Texas	473	113	2786	1606	2920	2340	981	1359	373	419
REGION XII AND STATES	418	173	2079	1051	1811	1989	813	1176	323	386
New Mexico	578	110	1727	808	1811	1329	507	822	273	327
Oklahoma (Portion in	732	336	3084	1342	*	2681	1030	1651	304	455
Texas Region XII)	291	195	2196	1170	*	2321	977	1344	355	416

* Included in Region VIII.

TABLE 4. MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME ON ACTIVE STANDARD RR FARMS, 1941
by Agricultural Areas in Region XII

Area and state sub area	Number enterprises furnishing $20 or more cash income	Percent farms reporting each enterprise as furnishing more than ¼ of cash income							
		Cotton	Grain	Labor off farm	Hogs	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Forestry & other
I Mountain Range (N.M.)	3.6	25	16	34	9	27	9	15	45
II Spanish American (N.M.)	3.0	0	29	33	8	25	15	9	61
III Range Livestock (N.M.)	4.1	0	18	27	7	49	73	16	60
IV So.Grt.Plains Cash Wheat	5.1	23	48	18	12	12	65	10	27
New Mexico	5.5	13	74	18	11	10	65	4	26
Oklahoma	5.5	0	42	18	5	26	40	4	27
Texas	4.7	36	38	17	15	8	74	16	27
V Texas Cotton (Texas)	5.1	96	10	9	3	7	24	7	10
VI Range	4.7	60	6	20	6	13	16	9	22
New Mexico	4.1	52	6	21	15	15	15	6	24
Texas	5.1	64	5	20	0	12	16	11	21
REGION XII AND STATES	4.7	49	23	19	7	14	33	9	27
New Mexico	3.8	11	32	29	9	24	28	10	48
Oklahoma (Portion in	5.5	0	42	18	5	26	40	4	27
Texas Region XII)	5.1	76	16	13	5	7	35	9	14

TABLE 5. FSA CASELOAD AS OF 4-30-42
by Agricultural Areas in Region XII

Area and state sub area	Active standard	Collect. only standard	Active non-standard	Active tenant purch.	Active SRE FHI	Families with grant only	Active C&C serv.	Active Coop assns.	Counties with sanit. program	Total composite caseload
I Mountain Range (N.M.)	795	207	80	0	2	1	50	24	9	1,465
II Spanish American (N.M.)	2,222	506	251	0	1	64	65	31	10	3,215
III Range Livestock (N.M.)	296	81	77	1	1	0	16	2	1	419
IV So.Grt. Plains Cash Wheat	2,315	367	362	73	2	0	246	15	4	3,326
New Mexico	494	89	94	25	1	0	50	3	0	730
Oklahoma	404	47	123	8	0	0	52	1	2	573
Texas	1,417	231	145	40	1	0	144	11	2	2,023
V Texas Cotton (Texas)	3,414	561	200	246	12	5	233	42	10	5,522
VI Range	1,366	280	199	122	7	0	69	11	2	2,196
New Mexico	286	76	12	17	1	0	12	5	1	482
Texas	1,080	204	187	105	6	0	57	6	1	1,714
REGION XII AND STATES	10,408	2002	1169	442	25	70	679	125	36	16,143
New Mexico	4,093	959	514	43	6	65	193	65	21	6,311
Oklahoma (Portion in	404	47	123	8	0	0	52	1	2	573
Texas Region XII)	5,911	996	532	391	19	5	434	59	13	9,259

THE USE OF THE AREA APPROACH BY OTHER AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

The potency of the area approach has been more or less recognized by most agricultural workers. Among the action agencies, Farm Security Administration probably has gone furthest in tying its program analysis, planning, budgeting, and execution to agricultural areas. Let us review briefly what others are doing with the area approach.

1. Howard W. Odum, Rupert B. Vance, and associates at the University of North Carolina did pioneering research on "regionalism." Some of their work may be reviewed in the following publications:

   a. Moore, Harry Estill. What is regionalism? Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1937.
   b. Odum, Howard W. and Moore, Harry Estill. American regionalism. New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1938.
   c. Odum, Howard W. Southern regions of the United States. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1936.
   d. Vance, Rupert B. Human factors in cotton culture. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1929.
   e. Vance, Rupert B. Human geography of the South. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1935.

2. A. R. Mangus of the Division of Research in Works Projects delineated 32 rural-farm regions. See Mangus, A. R. Rural regions of the United States. Washington, D. C., U. S. government printing office, 1940.

3. T. J. Woofter delineated rural subregions in the Southeast. See Woofter, T. J. "The subregions of the Southeast." Social forces, vol. 13, no. 1, pp 43-50, 1934.

4. Lively, C. E. and Almack, R. B. "A method of determining rural social sub-areas with application to Ohio." Mimeograph bulletin: 106, Ohio State University and Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, 1938.

5. Cole, W. E. and Crowe, H. P. Recent trends in rural planning. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1937.

6. The BAE has done research by areas, regions, and subregions for several years. Among these are:

   a. The type of farming studies of the Division of Farm Management and Costs. One of these was conducted by F. F. Elliott.
   b. The special area analyses by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare. Among these is the Atlas of American agriculture, by O. E. Baker (completed in 1936).
   c. The area analysis and planning sponsored by the Division of State and Local Planning. Many of the reports of county and state land-use planning committees have much to offer on this subject. In this planning program, much work was done in delineating problem areas, county by county.

7. Most state land-grant colleges have completed type-of-farming studies.

8. The National Resources Board has contributed much to the regional and area approach. See especially "The development of resources and stabilization of employment in the United States," Part II Regional development plans, Jan. 1941.

9. The SCS has assisted in the development of many soil conservation districts, organized by watersheds or areas of similar soil erosion problems. These district programs are based on rather thorough analysis of the local resources and problems. Above the districts, the SCS program is organized by areas, states, and regions.

10. The AAA is planned and administered by four large regions with the regional officials located in the national office. Little has been done with the area approach, however.

11. The post war planning work now being carried on by the Department has real possibilities in the development of the area approach. Interbureau committees are carrying on this work under the leadership of the BAE area representative.